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system
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review

Summit hope again dashed by Star Wars

Gorbachov digs in heels to frustrate Americans

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Hopes of an early super-power summit in Washington to sign a new treaty on eliminating medium and shorter-range missiles were dashed yesterday.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, refused to set any date for the meeting, which had been expected next month.

An unsmiling Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, broke the news of the failure of his two days of talks in Moscow to a crowded press conference which followed more than four hours of talks with Mr Gorbachov in the Kremlin.

Mr Shultz made clear that differing views over the Strategic Defence Initiative, or "Star Wars", the topic which caused the collapse of the 1986 Reykjavik summit, had been the reason why Mr Gorbachov had refused to agree a date for a third meeting.

Photograph of Soviet generals die. 5

ing with President Reagan. "The General Secretary is not, apparently, prepared" under present circumstances to set a date to go to Washington," he said.

The decision came as a bitter blow to the 130-strong US delegation, but Mr Shultz - speaking in a strained voice and looking depressed - made it clear that Washington was not prepared to compromise on its determination to press ahead with SDI research and possible future deployment.

"We will not give up our effort to learn to defend ourselves against ballistic missiles for our own security and for the security of our allies... the President is very determined on this point," Mr Shultz said. He added firmly that the US rejected Moscow's continuing efforts to link space weapons with the question of cuts in long-range strategic nuclear arsenals.

The mood of pessimism was reflected in the press conference which had been expected by Mr Shultz's official spokesman less than 24 hours earlier. Asked if he and Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, planned any future meetings, Mr Shultz said: "I do not think there is anything in particular to meet about right now."

Mr Gorbachov's decision to insist on an outline agreement on principles for a strategic and space weapons treaty to be ready for the summit was understood from Soviet sources to reflect pressure from the Soviet defence establishment. Senior military figures here are adamant that Moscow must not make any concessions in its opposition to SDI.

Mr Shultz's announcement of the failure to agree a summit date felt like a bombshell on more than 500 journalists who had only minutes before been buzzing with rumours that President Reagan was preparing an announcement of a summit date in Washington.

There was immediate concern in Western circles that the dashing of summit expectations could spark a further wave of selling on the world's troubled stock exchanges.

The only ray of hope which Mr Shultz left was an announcement that Mr Gorbachov had promised, at some time, to write to President Reagan.

On the American side, there had been urgency to set an early summit date because of Mr Reagan's dwindling period left in office. The Soviet Union, for its part, appears to have gambled on the President giving way on SDI because of his pressing political need for a summit.

"Of course, I would prefer we had set a date for a summit. My observation is that summit meetings do a lot of good," Mr Shultz said before leaving for Brussels to describe the outcome of his meetings to senior Nato officials.

He explained that both sides had put forward proposals in the contentious area of space defence, but added: "They do not seem quite compatible, perhaps because the objectives are not compatible."

Western journalists and diplomats likened Mr Shultz's press conference to the one he held immediately after the failed Iceland summit, which had similarly high expectations dashed because of insuperable differences over the future of Star Wars.

He said that one of the main differences was in the lengths of time in which Moscow and Washington would pledge not to withdraw from the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) treaty, adding that another element was what both sides would do after the end of the non-withdrawal period.

Mr Shultz said that "the critical difference has to do with what takes place during the non-withdrawal period. What kind of testing and research and development are you able to do?"

Although the latest Moscow talks failed to overcome all the differences in the way of an agreement on eliminating medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles, Mr Shultz said confidently that these could be solved by the negotiators in Geneva.

"We are, I think both sides agree, virtually there," he said.

Mr Shultz was less optimistic about the chances of the two sides agreeing at Geneva to sign a treaty to back their decision in principle to negotiate a 50 per cent reduction in their long-range strategic arsenals, covering missiles capable of travelling more than 3,000 miles.

Explaining that new proposals in this field had been submitted by both sides at the Moscow talks, the Secretary of State said: "I had some sense - only my sixth sense - that if we worked at it we would probably make it in that area."

As a result of the indefinite postponement of the summit and the absence of any further immediate talks at ministerial level, diplomats said last night that the Geneva arms talks would once again become the main East-West forum.

QC says ex-jockey affected by brain damage



Lester Piggott arriving at Ipswich Crown Court yesterday (Photograph: John Rogers).

Piggott jailed for three years after admitting £3m tax fraud

By Tony Dawe

Lester Piggott, the former champion jockey, was jailed for three years yesterday after pleading guilty to a tax fraud involving £3.25 million in a case which sent shock waves through the world of racing.

For it was revealed at Ipswich Crown Court that much of his undeclared income emanated from secret deals with the country's leading trainer and several wealthy racehorse owners.

Piggott had amassed £1.36 million in a single account from bets placed on his behalf by owners over a 12-year period. Jockeys are forbidden from betting by the rules of racing.

Piggott had also earned hundreds of thousands of pounds from a secret deal arranged by the trainer, Mr Henry Cecil, which had provided him with a hidden retainer, extra payments for riding winning and placed horses and a share in the best of them when the winner went to stud.

The court was told that Piggott, aged 51, and now a trainer, had been interviewed by the tax authorities on three occasions but had failed to make a full declaration of his earnings until finally pressed by the Inland Revenue at the end of last year.

Among the earnings he had tried to hide were 17 bank accounts in London, Dublin, Jersey and the Isle of Man and bloodstock dealings handled by companies in the Bahamas, Cayman Islands and Panama.

Mr Justice Farquharson told Piggott that his refusal to reveal his accounts on several occasions gave him no alternative but to send him to prison. He said: "If I was to pass over this behaviour it would be less of a burden if his wife, Susan, had to run it alone."

Mr Cecil, Britain's leading trainer, said last night: "Lester is a gentleman with so much good in him and I cannot think that imprisonment is going to achieve anything."

Pat Eddery, champion jockey, said: "Poor old Lester. He was a national hero. I am desperately sorry for him and his family."

Peter O'Sullivan, the BBC television commentator, said: "In a sense Lester has been the victim of his own talent. There was always the possibility that he would be made an example of. He was extremely foolish."

Trident in Kremlin's firing line

From Our Own Correspondent Moscow

The Kremlin claimed yesterday that disclosures about the status of Britain's nuclear deterrent could result in the British nuclear arsenal being brought into future super-power talks, aimed at sweeping cuts in strategic weaponry, "by the back door."

In the first Soviet reaction to the fire in Britain about the precise ownership of the Trident D5 missiles, Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the chief Kremlin spokesman, told *The Times* in an exclusive interview that he hoped it meant that "they would now share the same fate as the 72 Pershing 1A missiles in West Germany."

Speaking at his office in the Soviet Foreign Ministry's information directorate, Mr Gerasimov said that the Soviet authorities were now studying reports from London about the controversy. Earlier, he claimed that the British Government would, in fact, be "returning" the missiles from the United States.

"Maybe this is a blessing in disguise," Mr Gerasimov said, "in the sense that President Reagan wants the world to be nuclear free, while Mrs Thatcher wants to keep it."

Continued on page 22, col 8

Clocks back

Clocks go back from 2 am to 1 am tomorrow as British Summer Time ends.

Golf shock

Britain's Laura Davies, the US Open golf champion, was surprisingly beaten in the Wolmark Women's Match Play Championship. Page 42.

Your cash

What will the Stock Exchange crisis mean to the private investor? Family Money sums it all up. Pages 28-38.

Portfolio

There is £16,000 to be won today in *The Times* Portfolio Gold competition - the weekly prize of £8,000 plus £8,000 in the daily contest, double the usual amount as there was no winner yesterday.

● Portfolio daily list, page 27; weekly check, page 38.

INDEX

Home News	2-4
Overseas	5-7
Business	23-27
Sport	40-44
Arts	18
Births, deaths, marriages	11
Bridge	10-19
Chess	10
Comics	19-22
Crosswords	8
Diary	11-12
Entertainment	8, 13-20
Features	39
Law Report	9
Leading articles	9
Letters	10
Obituary	4
Parliament	10
Religion	3
Sale room	11
Science	10
Services	21
TV & Radio	22
Weather	22

Bitterness of a 'scapegoat'

By Tony Dawe and Richard Herd

Lester Piggott took his sentence stoically, without complaint, just as he has taken a score of suspensions from the Jockey Club during his riding career.

But he often believed they were unfair, that he had been made the scapegoat, and the same bitterness lay behind his calm yesterday.

He claimed that the Inland Revenue had picked on him because he was the best-known jockey. "They wanted me. I don't feel at all happy about that. Thirty other people in racing were seen at the same time as me, yet none of them have appeared in court," he said yesterday before his sentence was announced.

"Payments made by grateful owners to their jockeys, over and above the official fee, were widespread long before I became a successful jockey. Through the years, it has become quite common. I should say it would be almost impossible to find any fashionable jockey who has not been given substantial sums."

"I don't like being on my tod. But I would never wish the experience of standing in that dock on anyone."

However, the sentence came as no surprise to Piggott. In recent months he has been gradually running down his Eve Lodge stable so that it would be less of a burden if his wife, Susan, had to run it alone.

Telephone numbers up for sale

By Richard Evans

British Telecom is planning to sell lists of residential telephone numbers and addresses to firms that specialize in selling goods over the telephone to people at home.

The information, which can be broken down by clients into social groups or geographical areas, would enable firms to target selected categories of potential customers.

Because telephone directories rapidly become out of date as people move home, the computerized BT lists would be invaluable to telesales firms.

Mr Stephen Marks, managing director of Phonelink, which specializes in telemarketing to businesses rather than consumers, criticized the plan, saying: "It will make it much easier for telemarketing companies to bother people at home at unsocial hours."

He suggested that before BT goes ahead with the scheme it should give subscribers the opportunity to opt out of the directory in order to avoid telemarketing calls.

Last night a BT spokesman insisted the plan to make directory data bases available to commercial companies would go ahead only after the telemarketing industry had introduced proper safeguards.

The British Direct Marketing Association is drawing up a system to register people who did not wish to receive calls from telesales teams.

But those restrictions would not apply to firms which are not members of the association.

Shares are steady after base rate cut

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Shares ended the week steady last night, after good trade figures and a half-point cut in bank base rates. This raised hopes that the storm that has been blowing through the international financial system is subsiding.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, led the high street banks into the base rate reduction, from 10 to 9½ per cent, in a move to calm the markets. But the City was left counting the cost after a week in which £102 billion has been wiped off stock market values.

And last night in New York the dollar dipped sharply.

Prices had removed the risk of overheating, he said on BBC Radio, and so it was "prudent" to reduce interest rates.

The Chancellor also stressed the significance of President Reagan's willingness to accept the possibility of increases in taxation as part of a package to cut the American deficit, he said. "And that is the key that might well unlock this door."

It is quite clear that he has shifted his position and he is now prepared for the first time to accept the possibility of increases in taxation as part of a package to cut the American deficit, he said. "And that is the key that might well unlock this door."

Dollar slide 23
Stock Markets 24
Comment 25

The FT-SE 100 index closed 38 points down at 1,795.2, for a loss on the week of 506.7 points, or 22 per cent.

On Wall Street last night, the Dow Jones industrial average was virtually unchanged on the day, closing at 1,950.76. Its loss on the week was 296 points, or 14 per cent.

The leading banks cut their rates after a signal from the Bank of England. Mr Lawson said that a reduction in rates was appropriate in present circumstances.

The sharp fall in share

Air crew ponders riddle of Mary Celeste jet

By Harvey Elliott Air Correspondent

The co-pilot of an American Galaxy jet, which flew for more than an hour alongside a Harrier jump jet that had no-one at the controls, spoke last night of the "weird" experience.

Captain Jerry Brunt said: "We saw this aircraft flying completely normally, straight and level with no obvious sign of damage except that its canopy was missing and there was no pilot on board."

The eleven crew members watched in amazement as the Harrier continued to fly for another hour before running out of fuel, dipping its nose and spiralling down to the waves 30,000 feet below.

The Harrier pilot, an experienced test flier working for British Aerospace, had ejected more than an hour before his GRS aircraft ran out of fuel and spiralled into the sea, 800 miles off Land's End. Searches have so far failed to find any trace of the pilot, who had given no hint of being in trouble.

The mystery of the "Mary Celeste" jet may never be solved, for the aircraft now lies in hundreds of feet of water, well beyond the normal limits of any recovery.

The ill-fated flight began at the British Aerospace test airfield at Dunsfold, Surrey, at 4.59 pm on Thursday. The pilot, who has not yet been named, was making a final test flight of the jet before it was handed over to the Royal Air Force to join a squadron being formed at Wittering.

He had filed a flight plan showing that he would climb on take off and reach 30,000 feet over Boscombe Down near Salisbury before making several high-speed runs at that height between Boscombe and Yeovilton in Somerset. His flight, he had said, would last about 50 minutes.

Two minutes after take off he spoke by radio to Dunsfold and was instructed to change frequencies so that he could talk to military air traffic controllers at West Drayton and Farnborough who would monitor his progress. All seemed well as he accelerated the aircraft and began his climb.

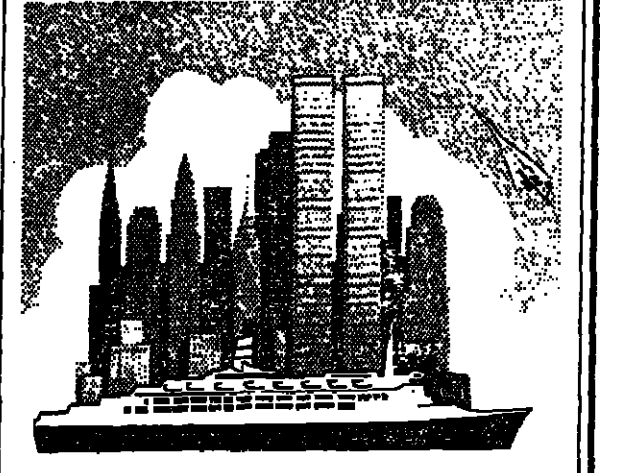
At 5.06, he reported that he was 11 miles from Boscombe and rapidly approaching his 30,000 feet ceiling. Military radar units tracked him as the aircraft seemed to settle on its course to the south-west. Although the pilot did not call them for several minutes they assumed he was establishing himself on the correct heading.

Yet as they waited the aircraft carried straight on... and on.

By 5.30 it was beyond Yeovilton and still going. By that time the calls from the ground were becoming more urgent. Still there was no reply. Perhaps, they thought his radio had gone dead and he was having difficulty controlling the aircraft.

At 5.50 the Southern Rescue Co-ordination Centre at Plymouth, which can call up the assistance of helicopters and coastguards in the event

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NEWS SUMMARY

IRA bomb blast at Belfast court

A 100lb bomb partially exploded after being planted by the IRA at the rear of the High Court in Belfast yesterday (Our Irish Affairs Correspondent writes).

The bomb exploded, causing slight damage to a door at the rear of the building, as security forces evacuated the area. No one was hurt.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary said that casualties would have been high if the bomb, in a car park used by senior barristers, had exploded properly. A second suspected bomb left in the car park was found to be a hoax.

New life for site

One of the run-down industrial sites visited by the Prime Minister during her tour of depressed urban areas may be redeveloped at a cost of £25 million, to create more than 2,000 new jobs.

The former Britannia steelworks in Middlesbrough would become a business park with retail warehousing and a 10-screen cinema complex.

Plans were announced yesterday by Middlesbrough council and Mr John Hall, the developer who created the Metro centre on Tyneside.

Tunnel threat

Twenty ferries could be taken out of service and up to 20,000 jobs lost in Britain, Belgium and France in the face of competition from the Channel Tunnel, Mr James Sherwood, chairman of Sealink British Ferries, said yesterday.

He foresaw ferry services from Folkestone, Newhaven and Ramsgate being discontinued, and a concentration of about six large ferries operating between Dover and Calais, enabling tariffs to be reduced by 40 per cent.

Ferry warning, page 23

Police data seized

The Data Protection Registrar has seized the computer records of a special constable in Staffordshire in the first use of his powers of search and seizure under the 1984 Act. The registrar's officials applied for a warrant at Stafford Crown Court to go to the home of the special constable after police complaints that he was keeping computer files on other special constables.

The warrant was executed on Thursday and documents, computer print-outs, discs and tapes have been taken away.

Stabbing inquest

A couple found dead in an hotel in Bagshot, Surrey, both died of multiple stab wounds, an inquest in Guildford was told yesterday. Spencer Lambert Mount, aged 53, a homeopathic doctor, of Seer Green, Buckinghamshire, and Miss Danielle Harrington, aged 70, a housekeeper, of Blandford Forum, Dorset, died on October 14. Police said no one else was involved.

Murder charges

A man who was charged last week with the shotgunning of two men in Bristol was yesterday accused of murdering his mother and sister to death on the same day.

Kevin Weaver, aged 24, appeared before magistrates at Northavon, near Bristol, charged with murdering his mother, Margaret, aged 55, and his sister, Linda, aged 27, at their home.

Employment Bill will outlaw strike discipline

By Ronald Faux
Employment Affairs
Correspondent

Measures to protect individual members of trade unions were published yesterday by the Government.

The new Employment Bill goes significantly further than the draft legislation and will remove the right of trade unions to discipline members who ignore a majority strike ballot and cross picket lines.

The Confederation of British Industry has withdrawn support for the clause, which

the Trades Union Congress described a "scabs" charter.

The Conservative Trade Unionists' Group and the right-wing Freedom Association have also opposed it and Mr John Banham, director general of the Confederation of British Industry, said that trade union faith in holding a ballot might be undermined by the clause.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Employment, rejected all reservations.

He said that the Bill would bring about changes that not

only added to individual freedom but could help to rid the economy of outdated practices and attitudes which still threatened success. He added, however, "Responsible and democratic trade unions have nothing to fear".

The Bill also proposes a Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members, who will pay for advice and representation in legal actions. It will also give union members the right to refuse to strike without a properly held secret ballot, and to proceed against a union which begins a strike without a ballot.

Postal votes subject to independent scrutiny can be demanded in elections for all members of union governing bodies and in ballots on the use of union funds for political purposes. The legal immunity applying to industrial action to create or maintain a closed shop will be removed.

The extra cost of the measures is expected to be about £3 million a year. Several of the new rules cover areas not raised in the Green Paper earlier this year. Those include a clause insisting on separate ballots for each place of work.

The Bill also states that Crown employees are covered by the same contract law as other workers.

Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary, said the Bill insured democracy and was contemptuous of the unions. It was not designed to help individual trade union members at work but to weaken unions' ability to solve those problems.

He said that organizations on whom millions of workers relied for the maintenance of decent terms and conditions could never operate with

minorities allowed to ignore majority decisions.

The provisions on strike ballots, requiring a ballot at each plant, were a recipe for internal trouble for unions.

He said: "Few members ever have cause for complaint against their union yet we are to have, at public expense, a Trade Union Commissioner to deal with such complaints."

"This is in contrast to the fact that millions of workers have cause for complaint about underpayment of wages or about unsafe or unhealthy working conditions."

Benefit to be cut as social security Bill aims to save £140m

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The Government yesterday introduced a tough, cost-cutting package of measures aimed at getting teenagers off the unemployment register and on to training schemes and ensuring that unemployment benefit is targeted more effectively.

A new social security Bill, planned to come into effect by April and designed to save £140 million, confirms the Government's manifesto commitment to withdraw benefit entitlement from unemployed school leavers from September who refuse to join Youth Training Schemes.

Up to 70,000 16 and 17-year-olds will lose £18.75 a week. The move is complemented by a guarantee from the Department of Employment that every unemployed school leaver will get a place on a Youth Training Scheme.

The Bill also proposes two new measures: reducing unemployment benefit to those who retire early on occupational pensions and changing contribution conditions for sickness and unemployment benefits so that those who have worked for only a year will lose their entitlements.

Unemployment benefit will be reduced or abolished for 34,000 people who retire at 55.

The Department of Health

and Social Security has also used the Bill to make a number of amendments to the Social Security Act, 1986, and to counter a recent decision by the Court of Appeal to allow most disabled people to claim attendance allowance at night.

The Bill will enable the Secretary of State for Social Services to introduce new regulations for cold weather payments, which will be distributed as grants under the new Social Fund, and allow him to introduce emergency payments for local authorities in the event of a disaster, such as the recent storms.

Mr Nicholas Scott, Minister for Social Security, emphasized that school leavers who were unable to take up training or a job, for example because they were lone parents, registered blind or disabled, would still be entitled to Income Support (which replaces supplementary benefit next April).

The Government has also decided to extend the time limit for paying child benefit until those aged under 18 start work or training.

Mr Scott announced that the Department of Employment would pay a YTS bridging allowance to people who registered for YTS between the ending of child benefit and the start of training.

The benefit savings for school leavers will reduce public expenditure by about £95 million a year, although that will be offset by an increase in child benefit of about £11 million and extra expenditure on YTS schemes. The current training allowance for youngsters on YTS schemes is £28.50 for the first year and £35.00 for the second year.

From January 1989, people retiring between the ages of 55 and 60 will have unemployment benefit reduced by 10p for every 10p by which their occupational pension exceeds £35 a week.

The decision to change the contribution requirements for unemployment and sickness benefit from one to two years will save £70 million and is likely to affect 350,000 people.

Mr Michael Portillo, the junior social security minister, said: "About 300,000 of these will then be transferred to Income Support, and of the remaining 50,000 many will be entitled to other forms of benefit. We only expect about 10,000 people to drop off the register altogether."

He gave the example of a married woman who had paid contributions for only a year and whose husband was in full-time work.



Deanne Bergsma and Derek Rencher, dressed for *The Firebird* (Photograph: Nick Rogers).

Ballet star is back in the limelight

By Lynda Martin
Arts Correspondent

Deanne Bergsma, the former Royal Ballet star, was given just a few hours to decide whether she wanted to return to an important dancing role after an absence of 12 years.

The answer was yes and tonight she will be seen as *The Beautiful Tsarina* in *The Firebird*, part of the Stravinsky triple bill at the Royal Opera House.

Miss Bergsma, who is married to Keith Grant, director of the Design Council, left the company to have children —

Sam, aged 12, and Katherine, aged 10, who will be in the audience.

In the intervening years, she has undertaken a few minor parts elsewhere and last year was seen in the acting role of the Prince's mother in the Royal Ballet's *Swan Lake*.

Yesterday she said: "This is a role I always loved dancing. Anthony Dowell, the director of the Royal Ballet, suddenly asked me to do it again and gave me 12 hours to make up my mind. I felt it was a dream."

Having kept fit with yoga

exercises, she immediately resumed ballet training. "It is not a heavy dancing role, but you do have to look right. I am really looking forward to it — but I am also terrified."

Also taking part in tonight's performance are Mr Dowell as Ivan and Derek Rencher as The Immortal Koshchei.

Twenty-four finalists in the Lanchester Prize for Stage Design yesterday took models of their designs to the Theatre Museum for judging.

The Prince of Wales will present the prizes on November 17.

ANC kidnap case

Mayhew denies security link

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Attorney General denied yesterday that the men accused of a kidnap plot against the African National Congress had any connections with the security services.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, QC, in a Commons statement responding to Labour demands for an explanation of why the case was dropped, said the decision not to pursue the charges had been taken alone by the Director of Public Prosecutions, after advice from independent leading counsel.

He told MPs that although the evidence against three of the accused, Mr Frank Larsen, Mr Jonathan Wheatley and Mr Evan Dennis Evans, had been "quite sufficient for their arrest and charging", it was considered not likely to be sufficient to secure their conviction on trial.

He said to his knowledge the Prime Minister, as head of the security services, had not been consulted in the affair.

His explanation failed to satisfy Labour MPs, who were repeating their charges of a cover-up last night. They promised to continue their

attempts to draw the Prime Minister into the affair. There were renewed calls for a security commission inquiry.

Sir Patrick said that the security services had, on the request of the DPP, examined documents involved in the case which were alleged to be government papers and had advised that the documents were not genuine.

He said the charges arose from events beginning with the arrest on July 9 of Mr Frank Larsen in a lavatory at a

hotel in London. He had produced a document purporting to be a warrant card, but which was not, and claimed to be an assistant chief constable in the Ministry of Defence police, which he was not.

Asked for a categorical assurance by Mr John Fraser, Labour spokesman on legal affairs, that none of the men was connected with or worked for the security services, Sir Patrick said: "I am given to understand there is no connection and has been no connection whatsoever."

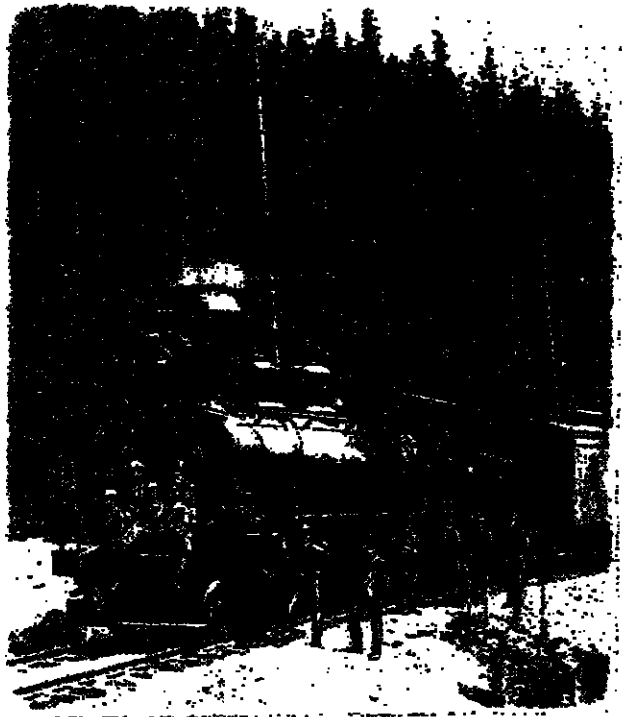
Sir Patrick said the decision to drop the case was taken without reference to government law officers. He said: "I make no complaint about that."

Labour MPs noted the careful language used by Sir Patrick. Mr John Morris, QC, the shadow attorney general, said because the Prime Minister was the only person answerable for security, she should assure the House that no aspect of the conspiracy or any of the individuals concerned had any connection with the security services.

Parliament, page 4



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Extra Aids cash for hospitals

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

The London health regions hardest hit by the Aids epidemic are to receive an extra \$6.5 million in emergency funding, Mr Tony Newton, the Minister for Health, announced yesterday.

The growing Aids crisis in the capital, where four out of every five cases have occurred, is costing the Department of Health more than a million pounds a month.

The new money will be spent by the end of this financial year; much will go on providing the life-sustaining drug AZT to sufferers at three London hospitals.

By the end of last month there were 1,067 recorded Aids cases in Britain; 778 in London. The North-west, North-east and South-east Thames health regions will receive £3.9 million, £1.6 million and £1 million respectively.

Another £1.1 million is being given to the Public Health Laboratory Service to meet the costs of testing for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and monitoring the spread of infection.

Parliament, page 4

Hurd offers talks to ease jail crisis

By Tim Jones and Craig Seton

The threat of widespread industrial action by prison warders receded last night after Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, agreed to meet officials of the Prison Officers' Association on Monday.

But Mr Hurd made it clear that he would refuse to discuss manning levels in the service if wardens in some prisons are still refusing to accept new prisoners.

Speaking in Birmingham yesterday, Mr Hurd said that "dramatic and dangerous" diversion of police resources caused by the action would not be allowed to continue.

He said policing of London had been put in danger and he could not blame Mr Peter Lambert, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, for his warnings about the situation in the capital.

Prison officers at two of the six prisons involved in the dispute, Wormwood Scrubs in west London, and Camp Hill, on the Isle of Wight, yesterday called off their action and last night about 350 of the 1,300 remand prisoners being held in police cells were being moved. Wardens at Pentonville also scaled down

their action, making room for about 30 additional inmates.

At Wormwood Scrubs, agreement was reached for an extra 30 staff and an increase in the number of inmates.

The Army has been standing by to run jails if the dispute escalated and Mr Hurd has warned prison officers they would be suspended without pay from next week if they continued their industrial action.

At Monday's meeting, Mr Hurd will confine the discussion to an evaluation of the "Fresh Start" exercise, designed to provide a stable income of £15,000 a year for officers without them having to work excessive overtime.

When he met the POA on Thursday, Mr Hurd said that far from there being any cutbacks, a programme of recruitment meant that the prison service was on target to bring in this year about 1,400 officers, nearly 1,000 more than the average over the past five years.

According to union officials, the dispute with the Home Office could be resolved by the recruitment of an additional 200 staff.

How a champion jockey obsessed with money was unseated by a yearling that nobody wanted

Piggott repeatedly sought to conceal his true income

By Tony Dawe and Richard Heard

It was the failure of Lester Piggott, the former champion jockey, to tell the tax authorities the truth about his multi-million pound earnings on three separate occasions that took him to prison for three years yesterday.

In sentencing the best known name in racing, Mr Justice Farquharson made it clear at Ipswich Crown Court that it was impossible to overlook his repeated refusal to disclose the true state of his financial affairs.

To do so, the judge said, it would be "an incentive to others" to cheat the tax man and an insult "to those people with far smaller incomes who pay up and loyally meet their obligations".

Piggott had pleaded guilty to 10 charges of "cheating Her Majesty the Queen and the public revenue". The court was told that the total income suppressed was £3,118,788. "It was a massive evasion of corporation tax and income tax over a period of more than 10 years", Mr Anthony Hidden, QC, for the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise Board, said.

He described Piggott's "deliberate and persistent failure" to report his earnings to the tax authorities and said that in 1973, 1983 and even last year he had hidden part of his earnings.

He said that in 1973 Piggott

had agreed to pay £83,000 after a tax investigation. In 1983 he had settled by paying £168,000. But he had told the Inland Revenue that he had only bank three accounts, all in his home town of Newmarket and totalling just £28,000.

In fact, Mr Hidden said, he had 17 other accounts, many in false names with various branches of the Allied Irish Bank and his dealings in bloodstock were obscured in a variety of companies stretching from the Isle of Man to the Bahamas, the Cayman Islands and Panama.

Even when confronted by tax investigators early last year Piggott had continued to hold out and was finally forced to admit three large accounts in December last year.

One of the accounts contained £1,359,726, the proceeds of bets placed for Piggott by owners for whom he had ridden during a 12-year period.

Piggott was charged jointly with his company, K. Piggott Ltd, of Ilford, Essex, by failing to declare this income. Two further charges accused him of failing to declare interest of £330,000 from British investments and £522,000 from overseas investments.

It was for these three offences that Mr Justice Farquharson sent Piggott to prison for three years, to be served concurrently, on each account.

The judge sentenced Piggott to two years' imprisonment, concurrently on the two charges of making false statements to the Inland Revenue in April 1983. He fined the former jockey a total of £25,000 and his company £500 on the other five charges. He was also ordered to pay £34,000 prosecution costs.

In mitigation, Mr John Mathew, QC, told the court: "Perhaps the predominant feeling is one of sadness that such an admired and public figure who has given such pleasure to so many people should be suffering this public disgrace."

Mr Mathew said that Piggott had been ill-advised in 1972 when he had been paid a mere £200 from the result of owner's debts but through the years it grew and grew until it became more than a million and because Piggott had not revealed it in its early stages "he was frightened to reveal it in 1982", Mr Mathew said.

But he went on to claim that Piggott did not evade tax for personal greed. "Why did he continue to fail to return his tax? Why did he not learn the lesson when the warning bells had been so loudly rung? He never needed the money, never spent the money. But the only thing he ever wanted was to prepare the ground and build up a training establishment in Newmarket in order to keep within the racing scene."

Mr Mathew pointed out to the judge that the retainer agreement concerning him, which had been drawn up for Mr Henry Cecil, was not at the instigation of Piggott.

Mr Mathew told the judge: "Every so often the courts are faced with an overwhelming personal tragedy for which on the face of it does not appear to be any reasonable explanation and this is one of those cases."

Mr Mathew suggested that Piggott had been obsessed with racing to the exclusion of all else, throughout his life. He said that he had been partially deaf from birth and this may have affected his personality.

The QC also produced a report from Professor Gerald Russell, of the Maudsley Hospital, London, which said that Piggott had suffered brain damage from the many falls he had taken during his riding career and that the constant battle to keep his weight down so that he could ride had both affected his judgement as well as his health.

But in spite of Mr Mathew's speech, which was praised by the judge, there was no gap in the field at Ipswich Crown Court yesterday.



Piggott began to make money aggressively after he became champion jockey in 1960.

Strain shows in gaunt face of bitter 'victim'

By Tony Dawe and Richard Heard

Lester Piggott does not conceal the bitterness he feels about the case and could not hide the strain that has undoubtedly told on him.

His face, ravaged by years of slimming to meet his riding weight, has looked more gaunt than ever and the famous twinkle has often left his eye.

But bitterness remains his strongest emotion, not just at being the only man in court but at the way he was trapped.

He believes that he was "the unlucky victim of a dispute which didn't even involve me", and that the case arose out of a retainer agreement drawn up on the instructions of Mr Henry Cecil, the trainer, when he was riding for him.

He said he had never seen the document before it appeared in newspapers and that it had been published because one owner, Mr Melvyn Walters, had used it in a dispute with Mr Cecil.

Piggott declined to discuss why he had asked Mr Cecil to draw up a private agreement for extra retainer and prize money payments, which were not registered with the racing authorities and were unknown to the taxman.

However, he has always seemed obsessed with money and is renowned for his meanness and, unlike most sportsmen, he was able to carry on at the top of his game until he

was nearly 50, which is why he amassed so much.

He began to make money aggressively in 1960, the first year he became champion jockey. At the time, he was riding for Sir Noel Murless, the trainer whose stables were later taken over by his son-in-law, Mr Cecil. There were few cash hand-outs there.

But Sir Noel's most successful owner was Sir Victor Sassoon, who awakened Piggott to the fortunes that could be made from shares in stud fees. Sir Victor also taught Piggott another valuable lesson: where to put his money.

As the sixties progressed, Piggott loosened his ties with Sir Noel. He found other trainers more willing to countenance extra payment and increasingly turned his attention to the business of making money.

However, with the death of Sir Victor Sassoon in 1961 he was unable to find anyone else to help with money management; some of his friends regret that other owners did not proffer advice.

When the tax authorities finally caught up with him, there was nowhere to turn.

Mr David Mussard, the customs officer who interviewed him on many occasions, told colleagues: "He seemed almost relieved when we called on him... he was polite and courteous."

Leaked letter that revealed secret deal

By Tony Dawe

The Lester Piggott affair, which finally came to a head at Ipswich Crown Court yesterday, touches many leading figures in the world of racing.

Some senior members of the Jockey Club, which controls the sport, have been aware of Piggott's breaches of the rules of racing for at least six years. Yet they have taken little action.

Leading owners, among them Arab sheikhs and some of the wealthiest men in Britain, have handed out large cash payments.

Trainers, including Henry Cecil, the most successful in the land, and leading jockeys have been questioned as the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise spread their net ever more widely through racing. But no one, apart from Piggott, has been charged.

The Inland Revenue refuses to discuss the progress of its inquiries but it is understood that the customs operation is now complete and no further prosecutions will follow.

The investigations have had a dramatic effect on the world of racing, far more than any action of the sport's ruling body, the Jockey Club.

Leading jockeys now accept that the racing and tax authorities must be informed of any special deals for big races.

The problem facing the tax authorities three years ago was where to start tackling the question of cash payments. During 1984 both the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise, responsible for collecting value-added tax, launched research projects rather than investigations, with a couple of officers looking for any firm evidence.

Suddenly, in February 1985, they received a piece of evidence beyond their wildest dreams with the publication of a letter from Mr Henry Cecil's office detailing the "additional payments" required by Lester Piggott for riding horses in his stable.

The letter related to the 1982 season and had been sent out in December 1981 to the owners of all the 140 horses in the stable. One owner, Mr Melvyn Walters, a bloodstock agent, had kept the letter and leaked it to the Press after a dispute with Mr Cecil.

That disagreement came to a head over the sale at Tattersalls of a colt imported from the United States by Mr Walters.

During the bidding, the yearling, known as the Riverman colt, reached £420,000 but the man who made the bid disappeared and the under-bidder refused to take the horse. It was subsequently put up for sale 24 hours later and

reached less than half the original price.

Mr Walters felt that he had been cheated and asked Mr Cecil to intercede to get him more money. Mr Cecil failed to do so, the case went to the High Court and Mr Walters lost.

The letter Mr Walters leaked contained what the

Big winners

2,000 Guineas: 1957, 1968, 1970, 1985.
1,000 Guineas: 1970, 1981.
Derby: 1954, 1957, 1960, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1976, 1977, 1983.
Oaks: 1957, 1959, 1966, 1975, 1981, 1984.
St Leger: 1960, 1961, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1984.
King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes: 1965, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1974, 1977, 1984.
Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe: 1973, 1977, 1978.

taxmen believed they would never see. It stated plainly that Piggott's retainer for the season to be registered with the racing authorities would remain at £10,000 but the additional cash payment for the year would be increased from £25,000 to £45,000.

Additional prize money payments of 7% per cent for winners and 10 per cent for placed horses were also to be paid for Piggott.

But paragraph four, which did not breach the Jockey Club rules, was the big money-spinner.

It read: "Lester to be given a share in every Group One winning colt ridden by him who retires to stud anywhere in the world to take up stallion duties. In the event of an owner wishing to sell any colt or horse outright, he will then be paid the equivalent value of one share."

That one share in a successful horse is often worth £100,000. But retaining a share in a top-class stallion can bring in even more money. There are only 40 shares allotted in a stallion, which can earn £100,000 for each mare it services. It would normally service 70 mares in a season and if it kept going for 10 years would earn £70 million. One fortieth of that is £1.75 million.

A note from Mr Cecil's secretary accompanying the letter said: "Perhaps it would be as well to destroy it as soon as you have read it."

That letter went out to every owner in December 1981 and they included the then senior steward of the Jockey Club, Captain John MacDonald-Buchanan, and a former senior steward, Lord Howard de Walden.

They did nothing. They did not pay the extra sums demanded but neither did they

launch an inquiry into the clear breach of the rules.

Lord Howard told *The Times*: "I have never sent cash payments to jockeys. But I was not surprised by the letter. Racing has always had a raffish aura about it. The only understanding thing about that letter was the way it was leaked to the Press."

It was only following publication of the letter, more than three years after it was sent out, that the Jockey Club finally acted and hauled in Mr Cecil to explain the breach of the rules. The trainer, who has won £1.8 million in prize money this season, was fined £2,000.

The letter did, of course, turn the taxmen's research project into a major inquiry.

One investigator visiting a famous old owner and member of the Jockey Club said: "The owner's racing manager produced dusty leatherbound books from a shelf and there among the pages and pages of copperplate handwriting were the entries, 'Cash Payment to Lester Piggott'."

The customs men were followed by tax investigators. They, too, went further afield than Piggott and interviewed several leading jockeys. Trainers were also questioned and one, Mr John Dunlop, said: "It could be wrong to assume the Piggott case is the end of the affair."

Owner and trainer



Sir Victor Sassoon



Sir Noel Murless

Men behind the fall



Mr Henry Cecil



Mr Melvyn Walters

Bible is sold for over £3m

By Hoon Mailhala

A Gutenberg Bible of 1455 was sold in New York on Thursday evening for \$5,390,000 (£3,266,666), one of the 48 by the inventor of movable print known to survive.

The price was all the more remarkable as this was only a single volume containing the Old Testament from Genesis to the Psalms. The last Gutenberg to be sold was a more complete two-volume version, which made £2.2 million, then the equivalent of £1,176,000, in 1978.

When the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Los Angeles announced in March that the library of rare books left to the church by the late Countess Estelle Doheny was to be sold for the benefit of the seminaries of his archdiocese, he was hoping that about \$20 million would be raised.

But the 136-lot session at Christie's in New York, the first of eight sales from the library, ended with a total of \$13,602,765 (£8,244,100), including the Gutenberg,

SALEROOM

everything having found a buyer. The Bible was bought by the Maruzen Co Ltd, a Tokyo book dealer.

The countess died in 1958, and being as sound a business woman as she was a collector, she directed that the collection should not be sold for at least 25 years. She secured the Bible in 1930 for just over £70,000.

Another very early printed book to do exceptionally well was the only copy of *Biblia Pauperum* in America. The work, printed in The Netherlands in the 1460s, has hand-coloured illustrations and is a series of scenes from the life of Christ accompanied by the relevant Old Testament prefigurations. It sold to the London dealer, Quaritch, for \$2,420,000 (£1,466,666) against an estimate of up to \$500,000.

Another of Quaritch's purchases, at \$1,045,000

(£633,333), was a particularly lovely copy of the letters of Saint Jerome, printed in Mainz by Peter Schoeffer in 1470 and beautifully illustrated with animals and a late medieval dragon hunt.

In London yesterday, Christie's South Kensington met with a mixed response to its first maritime sale, which combined marine paintings, ship models, nautical instruments, scrimshaw, relics and full size yachts and steam launches.

Traditionally it is held to be unchancy to rename a boat, and Chay Blyth's round-the-world sloop, cutter, Great Britain II, may have been handicapped by her new name of Canada Maritime. In any event, she was bought in at £95,000, and the former naval steam launch, General Jenkins, which had once been rechristened Kathryn, failed at £42,000.

In a Sotheby's sale of the applied arts there was strong private buying, especially in art nouveau glass, a collector paid £18,700 for a large Gallé marqueterie sur verre vase.

Suspended terms for wine thefts

Four men who drank wines worth tens of thousands of pounds while employed by Fortnum and Mason received suspended jail sentences yesterday.

Southwark Crown Court was told that the store had suffered losses of £62,500, although it was admitted that the four men were not responsible for the full amount.

Mr Michael Wood, for the prosecution, said that the men, who worked in the wine department of the Piccadilly store, drank bottles of expensive vintage wines, "some costing up to £1,500 each".

Donald Fraser, aged 22, Anthony Cross, aged 29, James Jenkins, aged 26, and Nicholas Tippley, aged 26, all pleaded guilty to the theft of food and wine.

The court was told that they were arrested after stock losses rose from 1.5 per cent to 4.2 per cent in two years.

Cox, an assistant sales manager, had told the police that he had downed bottles of wine "hundreds of times as common practice".

The other three also admitted taking about £80 a week each from the cash register while serving customers.

Cox of Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, south-west London, who was further charged with stealing a case of brandy and two cases of wine, was jailed for four-and-a-half months, suspended for nine months. Fraser, of Wroughton Road, Battersea, Jenkins, of Kingswood Road, Battersea, and Tippley, of Camberwell Road, Camberwell, all south London, who were also charged with stealing a quantity of cash, were jailed for three months, suspended for six.

Brother's manslaughter plea

One of the two brothers accused of murdering five people at Burgate House should be found guilty of four cases of manslaughter, his counsel said yesterday.

Mr Anthony Palmer, QC, for George Daly, was addressing the jury in the closing stages of the trial at Winchester Crown Court.

The prosecution alleges that four people were burnt alive and a fifth raped and strangled after three masked men burst into Burgate House, Fordingbridge, Hampshire.

George Daly, aged 25, his brother John Daly, aged 21, both of Deedmore Road, Coventry, and George Stephen-

son, aged 36, of Elgar Road, Coventry, deny the murders of Joseph Cleaver and his wife, Edna, both aged 82, their son, Thomas, aged 47, his wife, Wendy, aged 46, and Margaret Murphy, aged 70, a nurse.

Mr George Daly and Mr Stephenson also deny charges of robbery and rape and Mr John Daly admits robbery and rape.

Mr Palmer told the jury that the ringleader was Mr Stephenson, a man with a "smooth persuasive tongue" who was cunning and much more clever than the Daly brothers.

Mr Stephenson "programmed" the "monstrous

happening" at the country house, he said.

Mr Palmer added that Mr Stephenson "conned" George Daly into believing that all the victims were dead so that when he set fire to the house, he believed he was merely destroying evidence.

Mr Rock Tansey, for Mr John Daly, said he had not believed that Mr Stephenson would burn the house down and was not guilty of murder. He said John Daly was a cog caught up in the Stephenson machine.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday, when Mr Justice Hobhouse is expected to begin his summing up.

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Institute of Personnel Management

Employers favour job seekers in the 30-40 age group

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

People aged between 30 and 40 are in the "golden decade" for finding a job. Employers regard applicants aged under 30 as inexperienced or immature and the over 40s are regarded as being over the hill.

Mr Peter Naylor, a career counsellor, told the Institute of Personnel Management conference in Harrogate, North Yorkshire, that he reached the conclusion after studying 4,550 job advertisements in *Personnel Management* magazine and *The Sunday Times* between August 1986 and last August.

Mr Naylor said that in that period more than two thirds of the advertisements mentioning age were for those in the 30-40 age range.

"The use of age in this way appears to be a peculiarity of the British", Mr Naylor said. "Top jobs in Germany are

seldom filled by those under 40 plus. Age requirements cannot be advertised in the US, France or Canada, where there is legislation to prevent it."

Mr Naylor said that employers regarded it as more difficult to change the behaviour of the older worker, did not think older workers wanted to be re-trained, favoured career development for the young, saw older workers as less likely to be promoted than the young.

He said there were other generalizations about the 40 plus. Many seemed outmoded today. He said a few of the generalizations were that they were stubborn, did not learn, were lazy, thick, resisted change and were slow thinkers and doers.

But Mr Naylor said in his own view "they have better

attendance records, fewer on-the-job accidents, have more satisfaction with their jobs and are less likely to leave them."

Miss Pauline Hyde, an outplacement consultant, told a different session of the conference that many companies were probably making the wrong people redundant.

She said that the personality profiles of more than 200 redundant executives indicated that they were significantly more intelligent, conscientious and imaginative than all other groups of society, but scored low in political and inter-personal skills.

She told delegates: "Companies rarely use outplacement for poor performers. The executives referred to us are usually high achievers who leave for a variety of reasons."

Tory wins shocked unions

Unions must realize that the popularity of the Government's trade union laws has banished political strikes, Mr John Ellis, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, said.

He told the conference that Mrs Thatcher's success had come as a great shock to many activists.

Mr Ellis, speaking on the changing role of trade unionists, added: "Most trade union leaders could not understand how they had got it so wrong."

The conduct of the miners' strike, and of the print disputes at Stockport and Wapping "steadily put the nails in the coffin of the old ways".

Unions should not, however, give up the right to strike and the strike weapon would still be used where management left little alternative.

Mr Eddie Haigh, an executive member of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said the labour movement had to accept change as inevitable.

Exploding sexual myths at work

The supposed differences between the careers of men and women have been criticized as nothing but myth by the author of a four-year study. Mr Ken Birkett, chief manpower adviser to the Anglian Water Authority, told the conference that his study found several strongly held views to be false.

He said men did not place a greater importance on a high salary than women: women did not place a relatively higher value on flexible hours and a convenient work location than men; men did not necessarily prefer the company of men at work; women did not necessarily prefer the company of men at work.

Mr Birkett said in a typical public sector enterprise the sexes were not necessarily equally qualified. And men did not necessarily put their career before their home and family. He said it was not true that women, more than men, believed in the importance of an absorbing interest or hobby outside their work.

Mr Birkett said women had the responsibility to change these mythical views.

Mr Steve Bloomfield, national officer for water staff at Nalco, the National and Local Government Officers' Association, asked if Mr Birkett's study said more about women than men. He wondered whether expectations were governed by men's attitude to women or vice versa.

Mr Bloomfield said: "In fact, of course, both sets of influences are actively coming into play. What perhaps this tells us is that to concentrate our attention on increasing women's assertiveness and self esteem is not enough. It only deals with one side of the question. Without paying equal attention to men there is a real risk of regressing women's equality."

"If men continue to expect the traditional role of women in the workplace, while at the same time preaching equal opportunity, then it is surprising that some women give up and opt out of the rat race?"



Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, helping to dispose of a fallen oak in Richmond Park, Surrey, yesterday before planting an oak sapling to mark the start of a programme to replace the 5,000 trees in the royal parks damaged by last week's storms (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

Father is jailed for sex abuse

A father was jailed for seven years yesterday for sexually abusing his two daughters, who became pregnant a total of nine times.

Social workers knew that the man was responsible in 1978 but did not tell the police. The Central Criminal Court was told.

It was not until the end of 1985 that the sisters, who are now aged 25 and 24, reported matters to detectives because they heard that their father was beating their brother.

The man aged 51, an electrician from Willesden, north London, was convicted by a jury of having sexual intercourse with the girls when they were between 12 and 16.

Judge Wickham told him: "You used your daughters to satisfy your own perverted lusts."

Mr Brian Lett, for the prosecution, said that the man threatened the girls with violence.

● Brian Hogg, aged 45, of Highchere Road, Aldershot, Hampshire, who sexually abused five boys and a girl had a life jail sentence set aside in the Court of Appeal in London yesterday, and a 10-year jail sentence substituted.

Submarine secrecy

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Polaris cat and mouse game

Britain's Polaris submarines have developed many elaborate ways to escape Soviet intelligence-gathering ships and submarines which loiter outside the entrance to the Clyde.

Royal Navy sources at the Faslane Bay base in Scotland play a cat and mouse game every time the ballistic missile boats go out on patrol.

For most of the year, a Soviet intelligence AGI vessel ploughs back and forth off Malin Head, on the north coast of the Irish Republic, trailing seabed sensor devices to pick up the slightest trace of noise echoing from one of the Resolution class submarines as it comes out of Faslane Bay after routine maintenance.

Soviet nuclear-powered submarines, fed with intelligence from the AGI, wait in readiness to begin the underwater chase.

With Soviet intelligence-gathering becoming more effective and their submarines much quieter, the task of avoiding their underwater ears and eyes has become more complex. The Polaris commanders are convinced, however, that they have never been detected by any other navy, hostile or friendly.

The Royal Navy sources at the base said there were a variety of techniques used for escaping from the Russians: ● The Royal Navy's nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines (the SSNs) operate in support of a Polaris boat as she leaves Faslane Bay, acting as decoys to confuse the Soviet sonar operators.

● HMS Sentinel, a 930-ton patrol ship, keeps a constant watch on the Soviet AGI intelligence collector. Submarines also periodically pass undetected under the Soviet ship and take photographs through the periscope.

● The Polaris submarine venturing down the Clyde keeps on "ultra quiet state". Sonar-absorbing tiles covering the hull of the submarine prevent any echoes from being reflected. ● The route out of the Clyde is always varied and the submarine sticks to the bottom contours of the riverbed. The direction will be altered depending on the constantly updated intelligence sent from HMS Sentinel and the hunter-killers up ahead.

The expertise that has been built up over the years by the Royal Navy will be used to full advantage when the first Tri-

dent submarine is sent out on patrol from the same base in the 1990s. The Navy says Trident will be significantly quieter than Polaris and the fact that the missile is 77ft longer and 9ft wider is not thought to be a problem.

Soviet submarines do not present the only hazard underwater. In the Atlantic there are several other Nato submarines engaged in the same cat and mouse game.

Royal Navy SSNs are allocated certain areas of water and they are not allowed to go below certain depths.

HMS Repulse, one of the four Resolution class Polaris submarines, is undergoing maintenance at Faslane Bay, before returning to the patrol cycle soon. Very few of the 150 crew on board will have any idea where the patrol will take them.

Most of the officers I talked to on board hoped that one day they would be transferred to a Trident submarine. But although it will be a much larger submarine, the amount of space and the size of the crew will be similar. Life underwater will follow the same monotonous, secret path.

Private mail warning to union

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Post Office may lose its monopoly on letter delivery during the Christmas period if postal workers vote next month to take industrial action over their claim for a shorter working week.

Sir Bryan Nicholson, the new chairman of the Post Office, said yesterday: "I cannot tell the Government what to do, but if we shoot ourselves in the foot by having a strike it will reduce my ability to tell ministers that they should not lift the monopoly."

Members of the Union of Communications Workers (UCW) will receive ballot papers tomorrow asking whether they approve of action in support of a claim for a three-hour reduction to 40 hours in their working week. The Post Office claims that its employees already work a net thirty-nine-and-a-half hour week.

Any strike action will take place in mid-December when the average number of letters posted daily rises from 46 million to nearly 100 million.

Sir Bryan said: "A monopoly is a privilege, not a right, and it would be very difficult to justify if we are unable to deliver the letters at Christmas. Even limited disruption can be disruptive. I am no clairvoyant but I think I know what the Government will do."

He said that private sector courier service companies, such as TNT and DHL, were waiting in the wings to steal postal workers' jobs.

TNT accused the Post Office on Thursday of losing the confidence of the business community. It plans to challenge the monopoly with its own Supermail post boxes on commercial premises.

Sir Bryan, who was speaking at the launch of a computerized train to carry mail on the underground rail link between Paddington and Liverpool Street, said that the union claim would cost £150 million, or the equivalent of a 2p rise in the price of a stamp. "It would effectively wipe out our profits last year of £170 million and we would have to abandon our £80 million investment to modernize the counters business."

October 23 1987

PARLIAMENT

Change of control in Aids fight

The public education campaign against Aids will be taken over from next Monday by the Health Education Authority, Mrs Edwina Currie, Under Secretary of State, Health and Social Security, told the Commons.

She said that the HEA, whose task is public education, had produced a strategy for the development of the campaign. It would get an initial £4.1 million to meet the cost of new work during the rest of this financial year.

Children were still smoking too much, particularly girls. She was putting in hand studies to examine this problem.

She would also discuss with the Royal College of Nursing how a reduction might be made in the number of nurses who smoke.

The Ministerial Group on Alcohol Misuse, set up last month, would meet for the first time in a few days. It would look at misuse overall, at current preventive measures, and then at more vigorous and effective measures.

Speaking during a debate on the promotion of good health, Mrs Currie said that the health divide in this country was between those who knew that health was in their hands and that they could do something about it and those who did not.

"The general improvement in health that I am seeking will come about not from simply building more hospitals but from throwing away the frying pan and putting the cork back in the bottle."

Dropping of ANC plot case defended

The dropping of charges against four men accused of conspiring to kidnap members of the African National Congress was made independently by the Director of Public Prosecutions because of insufficient evidence, the Attorney General told MPs.

The DPP had acted, he said, with complete propriety and on the advice of leading counsel.

Sir Patrick Mayhew, who was subjected to intense questioning from Opposition MPs, said that, "to his knowledge", the men had no connections with the security services and the Prime Minister had not been told of the case.

In a statement, Sir Patrick said that on July 15 Frank Larsen, John Terence Larsen and Jonathan Richard Wheatley were charged with offences of conspiracy to kidnap between October 1986 and July 1987.

On July 19 Evan Dransis Evans was charged with conspiring with others to kidnap members of the ANC resident in London.

These charges arose from events beginning with the arrest on July 9 of Frank Larsen in a lavatory at an hotel in London. He produced a document purporting to be a warrant card, but which was not. He claimed to be an assistant chief constable in the Ministry of Defence Police, which he was not. He had with him documents in different names.

Mr Frank Larsen's home in Aldershot was searched. A quantity of documents were found which among other matters purported to relate to a plan to kidnap members of the ANC living in London.

On September 21 leading counsel advised that there was

sufficient evidence available to justify continuance of the proceedings. He advised that there was not sufficient evidence to justify continuance of the proceedings against Mr John Terence Larsen. On October 1 no evidence was offered against the latter and he was discharged.

On September 28 and 30 meetings took place at the DPP's offices between officers of the Crown Prosecution Service and solicitor and counsel acting for Mr Frank Larsen at the request of his solicitors.

Following the first meeting, certain documents were referred by the DPP to the security service, who advised that the documents purporting to be governmental documents were not genuine.

Leading counsel advised on October 7 that there was insufficient evidence to warrant proceeding with the prosecution. The director's staff accepted this advice.

The police were consulted on October 12 and the decision was taken by the DPP's staff to offer no evidence against the remaining three accused. Although the evidence against them had been quite sufficient for their arrest and charging, it was considered that it was not likely to be sufficient to secure their conviction at trial.

Accordingly, on October 22 the case was listed at Lambeth magistrates' court when no evidence was offered against the remaining three defendants.

The decision not to proceed was reached by the Director's office alone.

Mr John Fraser, an Opposition spokesman on legal affairs, said that newspaper

reports suggested that there was a prima facie case but security considerations overcame presenting that case, or worse than that, the defendants were actually connected with the British security services.

"We want to know which version is correct. Was it that there was no evidence or that



Sir Patrick: No links with security services

the disclosure of the evidence in documents would have been too embarrassing?"

Why had the court met in camera? Was the Prime Minister at any point consulted as head of the security services?

They were told that certain papers were forged. What was going to happen to the papers? They were understood to refer to at least two MPs, who protect their innocence.

Were any charges to be brought against Frank Larsen, who was pretending to be a police officer?

Could they have a categorical

assurance that none of the defendants in this case were in any way working for or connected with the British security services or the South African security services?

Sir Patrick replied that he was given to understand that there was no connection and had been no connection whatsoever with the security services. He was advised that none of the defendants had at any time been employed in any capacity by any of the security or intelligence services.

The proceedings took place in camera at the request of the defence. It would not have occurred to him that the Prime Minister would have been consulted. He would have been surprised if she were. "So the answer is 'no, to my knowledge'."

The question of whether any charges were brought against Mr Larsen would be for the DPP.

Mr Ian Gove (Eastbourne, C) said that the statement was a total rebuttal of all the trumped-up allegations made by Labour who hoped it would injure the Government and the security services.

Would he make clear that there was no justification in any of the allegations which had been made against the security services and the prosecution in this case?

Sir Patrick replied that the action taken by the DPP was taken in pursuance of advice given on October 7 by independent leading counsel.

The DPP was wholly independent in the judgement that he brought to bear. "It seems to me that he behaved with the utmost propriety."

Robot lined up to do the household chores

By Robert Matthews, Technology Correspondent

A computer-controlled robot capable of doing household chores is the target of a new government initiative aimed at making Britain a force in the emerging field of advanced robotics.

A team of top industrialists and academics is being set up by the Department of Trade and Industry to decide which chores could be tackled by robots. A company able to mass-produce the machines will then be sought.

The work is to be co-ordinated by the Advanced Robotics Research Centre, being launched at Salford University.

Most of the commercial robots in use are built to perform the same task repetitively. Giving robots a degree of intelligence, so that they can cope with changing surroundings, requires substantial computing power.

High-speed microchips and advances in light engineering have led the US and Japanese,

as well as the UK, to invest in the building of robots able to do complex tasks in the home.

According to the department, one of the first applications is likely to be a robot "watchdog" that patrols a house looking for intruders, and detecting objects that are missing or out of place.

Work is under way on the guidance system needed for such a robot.

A Salford company, UMI, is already making a £7,000 computer-controlled robot arm which it claims is the world's first personal robot. Although static, the arm has been installed in the homes of a number of disabled people, where it can be programmed to do a variety of tasks, such as feeding.

Mr George Novelli, managing director of UMI, said yesterday that the company was exporting about 30 to 40 of the robots worldwide each month, chiefly to the US.



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WORLD SUMMARY

White seats go to Mugabe party

Harare — Mr Robert Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) party yesterday increased its majority dramatically in Zimbabwe's Parliament when all of its candidates were elected to fill the 20 seats in the House of Assembly which became vacant after the abolition of entrenched white representation last month (Jan Raath writes).

The 20 new MPs, including 12 whites, were voted in by secret ballot of the caucus of 80 MPs returned by the black electorate. With Zanu (PF) already having a majority of 65 in the 100-seat Chamber, the result was a foregone conclusion.

When Parliament resumes next month, Zanu (PF) will hold an unassailable 85 seats, but observers expect the composition of the new Parliament to make little difference because, in any event, the party has been able since independence in 1980 to push through any legislation it wished.

Poland's quandary Pay rise at the double

Warsaw (Reuters) — The Polish Sejm (parliament) met yesterday to complete the terms for next month's referendum which will seek support for radical economic reforms.

A draft of the questions shows that the Government foresees some difficulties in implementing its plans which will mean a period of severe austerity and uncertainty for Poles before any benefits are felt.

The Government aims to halve inflation to 9 per cent, to restore balance of payments equilibrium by 1991, and to make the national currency, the zloty, convertible by the mid-1990s.

Rio de Janeiro — President Sarney yesterday granted a 110 per cent pay rise for Brazil's armed forces, spread between now and January (Mac Margolis writes). This is 35 per cent more than the cost of living increase due for government employees, and will cost Brazil an extra \$45 million a month.

The announcement was made two days after a pay and conditions protest by an army captain who led 50 armed soldiers in an occupation of Apucarana city hall in the south of the country.

Captain Luis Fernando de Almeida was suspended from duty and jailed after the incident.

Greek murder review

Athens (Reuters) — Mr Edward Chapman, father of Miss Ann Chapman, the British journalist murdered in Athens 16 years ago, is trying again to have the case reopened, alleging that agents of the former Greek junta were behind her death. He has the support of Mr Nikos Moundis, the man convicted of her manslaughter and attempted rape, who served 12 years in prison but has always maintained his innocence.

Mr Chapman's wife, Dorothy, has received an offer of help from Mrs Margaret Papandreou, wife of the Greek Prime Minister.

Defector Facelift in moves on Moscow

Moscow (Reuters) — Wade Roberts, aged 22, the US Army private who defected to the Soviet Union last April, said yesterday that he and his West German girlfriend, Miss Petra Neumann, aged 24, would go to East Germany, where they hope life will be better.

Mr Roberts, who worked in Central Asia as a mailhandler, has said that he wanted to return to the US to face charges of desertion if guaranteed civilian representation and a fair trial.

Amnesty plea for Eta

Madrid — Señor José Antonio Ardanaz, president of the Basque regional government, right, told the Spanish Prime Minister, Señor Felipe Gonzalez, here yesterday that pardons should be offered even to Basque terrorists who have committed crimes of violence if they agreed to give up extremist activities (Harry Debelius writes). But he said there should be a complete guarantee of peace in Basque country before such a step.

Grenada's democratic woes

Island dogged by troubles

By Jeremy Taylor

Four years after the American invasion that finally put an end to its revolution, Grenada is still in a state of confusion. The economy is still in trouble.

October 25 is now a public holiday, in thanksgiving for the paratroopers who mopped up the revolutionaries and Cuban construction workers in 1983 after the Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, was killed, thus delivering the island from the clutches of communism or at least from the murderous feuding among the comrades.

The tensions have long since died down, and American tourists have replaced the American patrols. Nobody

has found the revolutionary remnants which were supposed to be lurking in Grenada's mountain forests. But the economy is still in trouble.

The ruling New National Party and the Prime Minister, Mr Herbert Blaize, came to power with a majority of 14 to one, but have suffered so many defections that this is now a mere nine to six.

Three damaging resignations in April included two ministers, Mr George Bizan and Dr Francis Aiken, whose parties had joined with Mr Blaize's in 1984 to form the New National Party.

The defections formed a new party, the National Demo-

cratic Congress, which has united the parliamentary Opposition and should have a strong chance of winning the next general election.

Mr Blaize, aged 70 this year and in poor health, is notably defensive. The ruling party attacked the defectors as "three blind mice". He has introduced an Emergency Powers Act which gives security forces sweeping power.

Despite these precautions, the only real echo of revolutionary fervour comes from Richmond Hill prison, where 14 senior revolutionary figures who were sentenced to death last year for the murder of Mr Maurice Bishop and others are still waiting to have their appeals heard.

The summit dispute in the world climbing community began in March when Mr George Wallerstein, an astronomy professor from Seattle, declared that Karakoram 2 (K2) on the Pakistan-Chinese border was 8,538 metres, 10 metres higher than the measurement for Everest.

On an expedition in the summer of 1986 he had planted a satellite receiver at a K2 base camp. He bounced signals from a US military

K2, however, retains the reputation of being the toughest climb in the world and only last year claimed the lives of two British climbers — Julie Tullis, a mother of two from Kent, who died of exhaustion and frostbite at 26,000ft, and Alan Roope, of Sheffield, who died during a failed attempt by a team of Britons.

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On an expedition in the summer of 1986 he had planted a satellite receiver at a K2 base camp. He bounced signals from a US military

navigation satellite and then placed further receivers to complete the measurement network. With the help of a laser and more conventional measuring instruments, he came up with the new height. After cross-checking his figures, he declared K2 to be the true roof of the world.

Scientists in Europe and the United States began to question the figures and the Explorers' Club of New York — a mixture of climbers and academics — began to plan a check-up expedition. Before they could get started, the Italians were on the spot, led by Signor Desio who led a expedition to K2 in 1954. Since that time the Italians have thought of K2 as "their" mountain, so there was great eagerness to prove that K2 was the undisputed champion. The world's climbers began to

Confident Reagan weathers Wall Street storm

It was a comeback, of sorts. After an extraordinarily difficult week, with withering criticism from both left and right of his distracted handling of the Wall Street crisis, President Reagan finally held a press conference and held his own. He made it clear that he will now be fully engaged in trying to sort out the budget mess.

He grunted his teeth and enunciated the hideous word "taxes" — without speaking in the same breath of a veto or a "cover my dead body". He put aside his visceral hostility to the Democratic-controlled Congress and agreed to negotiate "with everything on the table".

He appeared confident, even jaunty, and answered most questions fluently. There were, of course, moments when he fumbled the ball — the doyen of the White House press corps succeeded in riling him enough almost to recall all the new-found reasonableness about taxes. But he did not drop the ball. It all went better than nervous presidential handlers had dared hope.

Rarely has so much ridden on a single press conference. Billions of dollars around the world were at stake, as was Mr Reagan's political reputation. His initial bemused reaction left him sidelined while White House aides scrambled to put together an emergency plan.

"It's funny, I couldn't understand at the beginning that creating 14 million new jobs, eliminating inflation... and lowering interest rates, increasing the prosperity of the people — I just wouldn't understand that that could hurt the stock market," he admitted candidly on Tuesday. He communicated with a frightened, baffled public largely over the roar of the helicopter that took him on

daily visits to his wife in hospital. On the first day, he shouted that the economy was in good shape. On the second day, he said it was all Congress's fault. On the third day he said that a recession could only come if people refused to buy.

The reaction was biting. Mr Lloyd Bentsen, the Democratic Chairman of the Senate finance committee, said the problem was "that the President is a very strong ideologue and he finds it extremely difficult to adjust to the realities of a changed situation".

A respected liberal columnist, Ms Mary McGrory, said Mr Reagan had "an almost religious faith in the infallibility of free-market forces". The bull-market was

the touchstone of his claims of "morning in America". To admit that it was late afternoon or maybe even twilight went totally against the grain. To raise taxes was the moral equivalent of saying that Reaganomics were indeed the "voodoo economics" of Mr George Bush's memorable, and since lamented, 1980 analysis.

Even the right-wing was no kinder. "Don't just do something — stand there," was the advice taken by the President of the United States, as the stock market crashed and one-third of the air escaped from the nation's balloon of confidence, was how Mr William Safire, a forceful conservative, began his column.

He accused the President of neither reassuring America by shutting up nor by speaking calmly. "In using the helicopter-hoarding technique," the president demonstrated

that 1. he is not the calm at the centre of the storm; 2. his perception is that the sudden fall was caused by greedy profit-takers, which is absurd, and 3. he is reacting to the loss of confidence as if it were some kind of unfair personal criticism of his stewardship.

Clearly, something had to be done. The White House — whose fear of allowing the President to make impromptu remarks has become dangerously transparent — realized that America would no longer be satisfied with superficial and often ridiculous "photo opportunity" banter.

The President, not just the twin Bakers (Jim, the Treasury Secretary, and Howard, the White House Chief of Staff), had to be seen to be in the thick of things. For Wall Street was not the only crisis. As Johnny Carson, the nation's political weather-vane, remarked on his late

show: "What a week. We're about to start a war with Iran. And that's the good news."

To that extent, Mr Reagan rose to the occasion. And he began well, striding in, the first time for seven months, with a vintage one-liner: "It seems like yesterday." He was relaxed and appeared fully briefed. And on the crucial gaffe scale now used by critics to judge him, he did well, only once mixing up the Secretary of State with the UN Secretary-General. Clearly, his relief at the prognosis for a full recovery by his wife has lifted a great burden from his mind.

But even with a dash of his old buoyancy and optimism, things have changed for Mr Reagan. No longer can he pull the country along with him. America looks to the President for leadership in a crisis, but nowadays the politicians are pointedly ignoring him.

Washington View
By Michael Binyon

Kidnappers threaten retaliation for gun ship

From Roger Boyes, Rome

Pro-Iranian Kurds have threatened to act against the three Italian engineers they are holding hostage if Italy allows an impounded ship laden with British-made machine guns and other weapons to continue its passage to the Gulf.

The message passed to the Italian news agency has pushed Italy into a diplomatic vice with moderate Arab states pressing for the urgent release of the ship (the Qatar-registered Fathulakhir) and the Iranians pressing for an end to Italian arms supplies to Iraq.

Caught in the crossfire is the bustling, down-to-earth prosecutor of Savona in northern Italy, Signora Tiziana Parenti.

Peking — China described the US freeze on exports of high technology as "not reasonable at all". The New China News Agency said yesterday that escalating tension in the Gulf, which the US State Department cited as the reason for its decision, had nothing to do with China (Mary Dejevsky writes).

Iran's Ambassador in Peking denied that Tehran was buying Silkorm missiles from China. Mr Alaeuddin Boroujerdi said Iran's Silkorm missiles were "spoils of war", captured from Iraq.

who is determined to bring the ship's captain to trial on Monday. Captain John Scallan, a 48-year-old Irishman, has been interrogated for the past three days. He argues that he did not know he was carrying arms, some of which were a consignment from the Royal Ordnance Company in Enfield.

Captain Scallan has told the prosecutor that a captain is only under an obligation to know the tonnage of his cargo,

not the contents. But the ship's owners, the United Arab Shipping Company, say that the cargo was clearly marked as machine guns in the manifest.

Signora Parenti seems to believe that the trial — under charges of introducing unauthorized arms into Italian territory — will be over in a day.

It is likely that the boat will be free to continue to Abu Dhabi with its cargo. The Italian authorities are clearly worried that there will be some kind of repercussions on the Italian hostages.

Signora Parenti denied persistent rumours in shipping circles that the Italians had acted on a foreign, possibly Swedish, tip-off in impounding the boat. However, it remains a puzzle why the Italian Customs moved so deliberately against the Fathulakhir. Shipping sources point out that several legally declared arm cargoes have put in at Savona and nearby Genoa in recent weeks without any intervention.

The Kurdish communiqué declared: "If the weapons are delivered to the Iraqi regime, the Italian Government will have to take responsibility for the fate of the hostages."

Before this declaration, diplomats had indicated that the hostages could be free by Christmas. The Kurdish Union of Kurds, are fighting against the Iraqis for an independent Kurdistan.

BAHRAIN: Kuwaiti officials said yesterday they were installing Hawk missile batteries on Failaka island off Kuwait's northern coast as a screen against the Iranian Silkorms employed in the captured Fao Peninsula of southern Iraq.

Both sides agreed to a Syrian-sponsored truce last month, but the accord was not

implemented because of differences over the withdrawal of some 3,000 guerrillas from areas near Sidon.

The pact called for the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters from areas they captured last November and an end to an Amal siege at Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut and the south.

More than 2,500 people have been killed over three years of Amal-Palestinian conflict, known as the "Camps War".

Amal accuses Palestinians of trying to use the camps as bases from which to regain the military foothold they lost in Lebanon in the wake of Israel's 1982 invasion.

The Palestinian guerrillas say Amal wants to dominate the camps and reduce their ability to protect their own people.

Jerusalem: Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Prime Minister, yesterday denied that he has agreed to peace talks with Jordan and Syria under a joint US-Soviet "umbrella" (A Correspondent writes).

Mr Shamir has been criticized by the right wing in his own Likud bloc, as well as by other right-wing parties, after reports that he had softened his opposition to Soviet participation in Israel-Arab negotiations.

Sources close to Mr Shamir have said that there is a "disinformation campaign" afoot concerning what they call the moves to bring about direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs.

Shultz visits the Kremlin



Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, and Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, meeting in the Kremlin yesterday before the start of arms limitation talks.

Fighting flares in Lebanon

Rival groups clash in camps

Beirut (Reuters) — Shia Muslim and Palestinian fighters battled with rockets and machine guns in Beirut and southern Lebanon yesterday after two Palestinian gunmen were killed in overnight battles, police said.

They said the rival groups fought with anti-tank weapons, rockets and machine guns around Charita camp in southern Beirut and Ain al-Hilweh before the violence cooled to sporadic sniper-fire. No reports of any Amal casualties were available.

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The Western expert added that it was widely believed in Western embassies that the crash had occurred due to a technical fault rather than a pilot's error.

The expert explained: "Although the men were of high rank, we do not assess that they are irreplaceable."

Other officers who died included Lieutenant-General Kirill Trubnikov, aged 66, who had served as Deputy Chief of Communications for the entire armed forces since 1977, and Major-General Erlen Porfiriev, Chief of Staff for the Southern Group of Forces, based in Hungary.

The other victims were two General Staff officers, Lieutenant-General Yuri Ryabinin and Major-General Vladimir Barabashevsky.

The helicopter's pilot and mechanic also died in the crash, which was described by one Western defence expert here as the most serious loss of senior military personnel experienced by the Soviet Union for many years.

The Western expert added that it was widely believed in Western embassies that the crash had occurred due to a technical fault rather than a pilot's error.

The expert explained: "Although the men were of high rank, we do not assess that they are irreplaceable."

Bonn presses security issue in Tirana talks

Bonn (Reuters) — The West German Foreign Minister, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, arrived in Tirana yesterday and went straight into talks with Albanian leaders on security issues and human rights, the Foreign Ministry in Bonn said.

Herr Genscher, the first Western foreign minister to make an official visit to Albania, met Mr Adil Carcani, the Prime Minister, and Mr Reis Malile, the Foreign Minister.

During the talks, Herr Genscher emphasized the importance of the Helsinki human rights accords, and negotiations under the auspices of the European Security Conference. Albania has not taken part in either. He said the security conference pro-

vided a forum for all states to work for peace.

Herr Genscher, who was accompanied on the six-hour visit by Ms Christa Vennegerts, a Green Party Member of Parliament, and senior advisers, was later the guest of honour at a banquet given by President Alia.

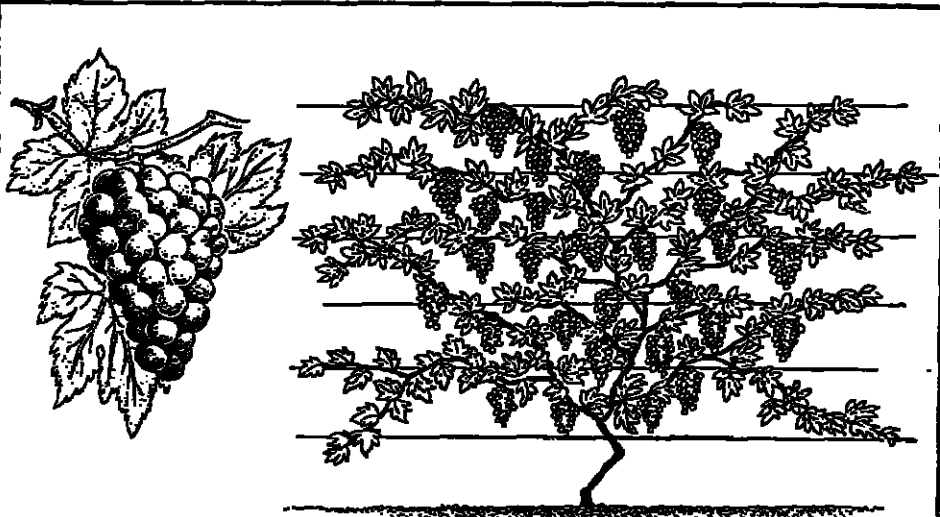
Earlier, Herr Genscher said in a radio interview that Albania could provide raw materials for West Germany.

West Germany and Albania established diplomatic relations last month, after years of negotiations over demands by Albania for reparations after the Second World War. Albania now has diplomatic relations with more than 100 countries, but not with the United States, the Soviet Union or Britain.

The results, now presented to the Research Council in Rome, show that Mount Everest is 15 metres higher than previously calculated, while K2 is four metres smaller than the pre-Wallerstein estimates.

The measurements were conducted again and again and are now accepted even by the K2 lobby. The Explorers' Club in the United States has conceded victory to Everest, King of the Himalayas.

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Chinese party congress

Old Guard set to leave limelight

From Mary Dejesky, Peking

Whatever changes emerge from the Chinese Communist Party congress, which opens tomorrow, the most immediate and obvious are likely to be in the composition of the leadership.

A generation is bowing out, leaving the limelight, if not all the power, to sprightly 60-year-olds. By the time the congress closes in 10 days' time and the new Central Committee has met, few members of the present leadership will be occupying the same posts as they do today.

It is confidently predicted that Mr Deng Xiaoping, usually described as China's "paramount leader" will relinquish his membership of the Politburo and its five-man standing committee, which is the main repository of political power in China.

Mr Deng, who was 83 recently, has repeatedly said he intends to leave all his posts except the chairmanship of the military commission. If, despite what he has said, he retains all three offices, this will suggest uncertainty about whether the new Politburo will continue his policies.

Three other members of the present standing committee are also in line for retirement: Mr Li Xianmin, aged 82, who is concurrently state President; Mr Hu Yaobang, aged 72, who was removed as party General Secretary in January but is still on the standing committee; and Mr Chen Yun, aged 82, an old-style

economist who is said to have refused retirement until Mr Deng retired - whether out of loyalty to Mr Deng or fear of losing power is a moot point.

The likely retirements mean that four out of the five standing committee posts will need to be filled. Only Mr Zhao Ziyang, aged 68, state Premier and Acting General Secretary of the party since Mr Hu's demotion, seems certain to keep his place and to be confirmed in the post.

There is speculation, however, that because of disagreement about who should fill the vacancies on the standing committee the number of places might be increased.

Assuming the number of places remains the same, and the retirements go ahead, latest expectations are that the new members will be Mr Hu Qili, aged 58; Mr Li Peng, 59; Mr Wan Li, who is vice-

president of China's equivalent of parliament, the National People's Congress; and either Mr Qiao Shi, 63, Mr Yao Yilin, 70, or Mr Tian Jiyun, 55.

All of them are already members of the 20-man party Politburo, and all but Mr Yao are also members of the Secretariat, the day-to-day decision-making body.

Labels have already been attached to most of the contenders, in terms of the sort of policies they are thought to advocate. Mr Hu Qili, a forward-looking Mayor of Tianjin (one of north China's largest industrial cities) in the past is regarded as an enthusiastic reformer, as is Mr Tian Jiyun. Mr Li Peng, adopted as a boy by the much revered Chou En-lai and Soviet-trained in engineering, is thought to be more cautious. The others are considered

waverers and possible compromise candidates in the event of conflict.

There is no guarantee, however, that the influence of the old guard will be diminished. Most will retire to the so-called advisory commission; Mr Deng himself is expected to remain head of the military commission. It is possible that the real power will shift to those bodies until such time as the venerable old men pass on, leaving the Politburo correspondingly less influential.

One retarding influence on the economic and political reform programme evident at the last party congress five years ago is virtually absent, however: the old-style military sector. Then, the old soldier and military figurehead, Ye Jianying was still alive, with a coterie of backward-looking disciplinarians behind him.

Ye managed to engineer his son into the governorship of the south Chinese province of Guangdong, which borders Hong Kong, before he died, but the military men have lost much of the authority that used to be theirs of right.

The decline in the military sector's influence can be explained partly by the growing distance, in years and in spirit, between now and the austerity of the Long March. Party, however, it is a reflection of the reputation of today's rank-and-file soldiers for crudeness and indiscipline, and of the Army's poor performance in combat with Vietnam.

Nevertheless, the veneration accorded to old heroes, if not to the military as such, is a significant force even now. On Thursday, only days before the congress, Mr Zhao and several members of the present leadership travelled all the way down to Canton, in south China, to pay their respects to the ashes of Ye Jianying on the anniversary of his death.

● **Riot injuries:** A Chinese official has disclosed that many more people were injured during rioting in Tibet earlier this month than was previously admitted.

A Deputy Minister of Nationalities Affairs, Mr Fan Fulin, told foreign specialists on Thursday that several hundred police were injured, nine seriously, and six were killed. He gave no casualty figures for civilians.



Mr Wan Li: Vice President of the parliament.



Mr Hu Qili: A mayor and enthusiastic reformer.



Mr Li Peng: Adopted as a boy by Chou En-lai.

US supercomputer arrests

'Soviet export plot' foiled

San José, California (AP) - American Customs agents say they have foiled a plot involving the head of the Soviet space agency, to sell Moscow supercomputer technology that could have been used to destroy incoming missiles.

Two Frenchman and a Californian software designer were arrested on Thursday after agents recovered plans for a supercomputer developed by Saxpy Computer Corporation. The computer is capable of a billion computations a second, officials said. The plans were to have been sold for \$4 million (£2.4 million) they added.

"The Soviets wanted to use it in a Star Wars role," said an expert for the Defence Intelligence Agency in Washington. "It was very significant for them."

The plot involved meetings between the Soviet space agency chief, Mr Roald

Sagbeyez, and a fourth man, Charles McVey, a former fugitive being held in a Canadian jail, said Mr Quirt Villanueva, regional commissioner of the US Customs Service. Mr Sagbeyez is Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's chief adviser on the US Star Wars programme, Mr Villanueva said.

"The technology would have given the Soviet Union the capability to develop a supercomputer which, in the event of war, could anticipate American missile strikes, allowing the Soviets to neutralize them," he said.

McVey, aged 57, has not been charged in the case. He was arrested in Canada earlier this year on a 1983 charge involving export violations and is being held in Vancouver.

Authorities arrested Mr Ivan-Pierre Batnic, aged 29, a Frenchman and former Saxpy engineer; his 30-year-old

brother, Steven; and Kevin Anderson, aged 36, a software designer. He did not work for Saxpy, officials said. More arrests were expected, said Mr Rollin Klink, chief Customs agent in San Francisco.

A magistrate has ordered Anderson held without bail on a charge of conspiracy to violate export laws. If convicted, he could be sentenced to up to 10 years in prison and fined \$250,000. The Batnics were each held on one charge of conspiracy and one of interstate transport of stolen property. Bail was set at \$100,000 dollars.

McVey had previously been on Customs' list of the 10 most-wanted smugglers under the service's Operation Exodus.

A Saxpy spokesman said that Batnic had illegally copied the computer's operating system, which the company sells for \$895,000 to \$1.5

Barschel's accuser renews his claims

From John England, Bonn

The man whose allegations of "dirty tricks" in last month's West German state election brought down the Christian Democrat Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein, Herr Uwe Barschel, who was later found dead in a Geneva hotel, yesterday renewed his charges before a parliamentary investigating committee.

Herr Reiner Pfeiffer, aged 48, a former press aide to the late Herr Barschel, told the committee that Herr Barschel had dictated an anonymous denunciation of his Social Democrat challenger, Herr Björn Engholm, as a tax evader. In allegations published in *Der Spiegel* on the eve of the poll on September 13, Herr Pfeiffer also accused Herr Barschel of hiring private detectives to spy on Herr Engholm's sex life, and framing Herr Engholm by having a

bug fitted to one of his own telephones.

He has also alleged that Herr Barschel had ordered him to telephone Herr Engholm as "Dr Wagner", an SPD supporter, and tell him that he should take an AIDS test, pretending that a patient dying of AIDS had named him as a sexual partner.

As Herr Pfeiffer gave evidence, Herr Barschel's body was flown from Geneva to Lübeck where a semi-state funeral service will be held next Tuesday. Herr Barschel was found dead in the bath of his room in a luxury hotel on October 11. A post-mortem examination indicated that he had committed suicide.

The scandal, added to the CDU's loss of its absolute majority of 16 years in the state poll, were severe blows for Chancellor Kohl in Bonn.

£10m in poison damages

Bellefonte, Illinois (Reuters) - More than 60 residents of a small Missouri town have won more than £10 million in damages against the Monsanto Corporation after a 1979 chemical spillage from a train.

The suit said the residents' health was affected because spilled wood preservative contained the deadly poison dioxin. Monsanto is to appeal.

Bus massacre

Bogotá (Reuters) - Eleven passengers died and 11 were injured in a grenade attack on a bus in an emerald mining region near here.

Strike call

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - Argentina's trade unions have called a general strike for November 4 over government economic policies.

Boat tragedy

Colombo (AFP) - At least 24 people were feared drowned when a boat carrying Hindu pilgrims capsized in Batticaloa lagoon, eastern Sri Lanka.

New image

Peking (AFP) - China's police are to wear new identification badges in a move analysts say is intended to improve their public image.

Arrow death

New York (AP) - A man has been charged with the murder of a woman killed when she was hit in the chest with a crossbow arrow in Brooklyn.

Crash error

Brasília (AP) - An air force investigator said human error caused an air force plane crash that killed the Land Reform Minister, Senator Marcos Freire, in September.

Envoy protest

Port Vila (AFP) - Vanuatu asked the French Embassy to withdraw two senior diplomats after retaliation by Paris over the earlier expulsion of the French Ambassador here.

A flight to log



Mr Douglas Youngs standing beneath his 1946 Avrocan near Star Lake, New York. He cranked the propeller near Sackett Harbour on Monday and the plane flew off solo. He found it two days later - up a tree 65 miles away.

Pyramid air test divides experts

From Ian Murray, Cairo

An attempt to capture and analyse the kind of air breathed by the ancient Egyptians 4,500 years ago has started an argument among the experts.

The air was sealed in a huge pit dug below the southern face of the Great Pyramid of Cheops, which was built around 2,500 BC. This week's joint American-Egyptian investigation discovered, using a remote-control camera inserted through the roof of the pit, that it contained all the parts of a wooden boat.

But the camera also revealed that chips of limestone had fallen from the pit's roof and one wall was stained, either by damp or salt. According to Mr Peter Tass, the Colorado scientist whose job was to extract the air and test it, the pit "is like a sponge". The pressure inside and outside it was identical, he said yesterday, proving that the internal air was just the same as that outside.

The original point of the experiment was to discover what preservative properties the air had which prevented the wooden "solar boat" from rotting. Mr Tass already feels this is a waste of time.

The expedition leader, Mr Farouk el-Baz, is convinced, however, that they have extracted old air, and when the result of tests is known in December this will be borne out.

Other experts are worried that even if the pit was properly sealed originally, the operation to extract the air will have allowed enough of Cairo's polluted modern air into the pit to destroy the boat.

Dilemmas posed by Angolan rebels

Luanda faces harsh choices

By Michael Dynes

The apparent success of the South African-backed Unita rebels in defeating the latest anti-guerrilla offensive, believed to be one of the largest since the civil war began, could well bring the dilemmas faced by the Marxist regime in Luanda to an historic turning point.

Confronted by its inability to quell the 12-year-old insurgency - despite the presence of some 30,000 Cuban troops and substantial amounts of Soviet military hardware - the Luandan regime may now be forced to choose between a new diplomatic initiative to resolve the conflict or preside over its own irreversible economic decline.

Nothing epitomises these dilemmas more dramatically than the presence of leading American and French oil companies relying on Angola's Soviet-armed Cuban troops for protection against a US and South African sponsored rebel movement.

Since independence, the Government has been torn between the need to secure

access to Western technology and financial support, while at the same time relying on its Soviet and Cuban backers to help fend off the threat from the Unita rebel movement led by Dr Jonas Savimbi.

But there are now signs that Luanda is looking for a way out of its difficulties. During his recent tour of European capitals, President dos Santos insisted that Angola was not a Marxist country, and it did not belong to the Soviet bloc.

The speech was widely seen as confirmation that Angola was beginning to embark on a fundamental review of its economic and political policies, with the twin objectives of obtaining increased foreign investment to prop up its ailing economy, and rally Western diplomatic support to pressurize South Africa into abandoning its support of the Unita rebels.

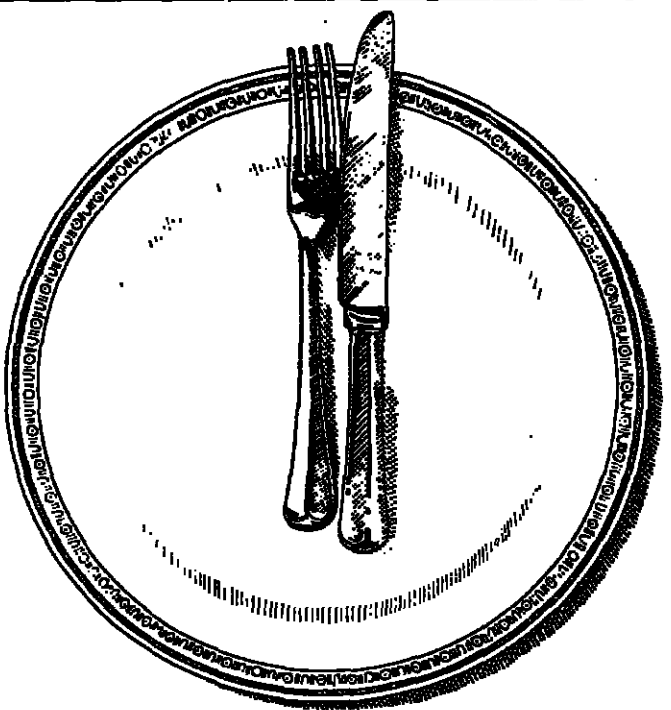
Luanda's commitment to overhaul its tax and investment codes, offering greater freedom to foreign businessmen to repatriate profits in return for increased foreign

investment, has generated more interest in the Angolan economy than at any time since independence.

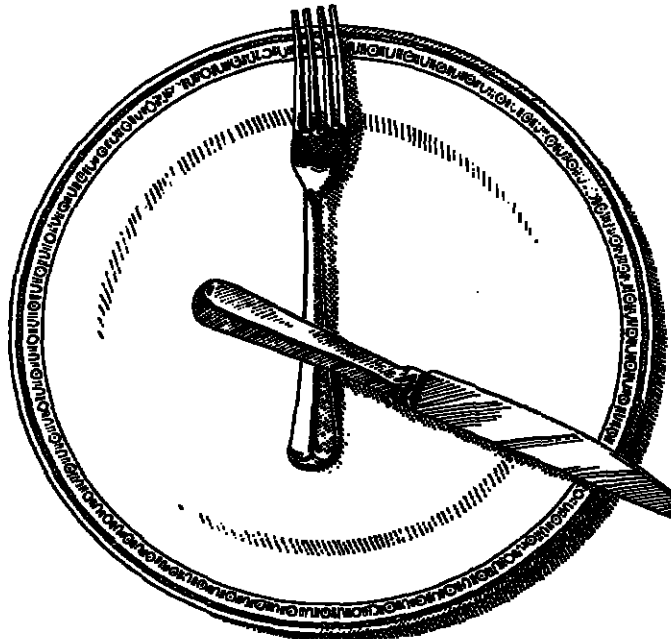
France appears to be particularly keen on extending its exposures in Angola's strategic oil and diamond industries, not to mention acquiring a slice of the lucrative Angolan arms market. Indeed, many French businessmen are known to regard Angola as a logical extension of Francophone Africa.

Not surprisingly, these developments are looked upon with growing alarm in Lisbon. Despite the bitterness caused between the two countries after the mass exodus in 1975 of Angola's 300,000 Portuguese settlers, many Portuguese businessmen are keen to return.

Dr Savimbi's evident ability to defeat anything the Government can throw at him may force President dos Santos's administration to despair of the prospect for any military solution, and step up its efforts to arrive at a diplomatic solution.



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Delhi move signals little chance of quick troop pull-out

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

In a move which will be seen as demonstrating the Delhi's little chance of a speedy end to its peace-keeping role in Sri Lanka, the Indian Government has offered senior Tamil-speaking civil servants contracts of at least a year to help administer areas of the strife-torn country.

The confidential offers were circulated by the Home Ministry, which said the call was for volunteers. The Indian officers of the Administrative Service who were approached all have at least eight years experience and some hold the rank of deputy commissioner.

Among the areas mentioned as possible postings were Trincomalee and Jaffna, where the Indian peacekeeping force is now fighting a bloody campaign to flush out the remnants of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam rebels.

The Indian Government's move will be seen as a stark contrast to the statements by President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka, made after he signed the accord with India, that the peacekeeping force would soon be leaving the country.

It was being emphasized that the peace-keeping force will be under the control of the Sri Lankan President. But India will apparently keep close contact with the civil servants,

though it will maintain a diplomatic distance over their handling of internal Sri Lankan affairs.

The induction of the civilian officers will put India's involvement on a new and what appears to be more permanent footing. Already the strength of the peace-keeping force has been raised from 5,000 soldiers to 35,000, now backed by armour including tanks. The need for additional men in Sri Lanka was so urgent that Indian Airlines planes had to be requisitioned to fly the soldiers, and scheduled services were cancelled.

Public concern is growing in India over the increasing involvement. Some fear that Sri Lanka may turn out to be India's Vietnam, and others compare the situation with Afghanistan, where the Soviet Union has been stuck for more than seven years.

Nearly all the political parties in Tamil Nadu, including the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, which has an alliance with the ruling Congress (I) party, are unhappy over the hostilities between the peace-keeping force and the Tigers.

They all favour a ceasefire, but the Indian Government is unwilling to agree to this because of its lack of faith in the Tamil Tigers, and particu-

larly its leader, Mr Velupillai Prabhakaran.

The dominant feeling, even outside Tamil Nadu, is that Delhi had been playing its cards well, keeping up the pressure on Mr Jayewardene to come to terms with the Tamil militants and, at the same time, reducing their demands for an independent state to a state-like status within Sri Lanka.

But a series of scandals which threatened to bring down Mr Rajiv Gandhi's Government created the impression that shoring up Mr Gandhi's reputation had become an obsession. A solution in Sri Lanka would improve his standing so the accord was hurried through.

Despite the public concern, press opinion is uniformly favourable. Indian newspapers normally support the Government on foreign affairs, and even papers from Tamil Nadu, which generally supported the Tamil militants before the Indian peacekeeping force went to Jaffna, are supporting Delhi. The comment also reflects some worries, but the argument that the operation was necessary outweighs the note of anxiety.

Optimism about sanity returning to the divided island, or Colombo resuming its rule over the northern parts of Sri Lanka, recedes further as time passes.

Coup leader repents on Sankara death

From Richard Everett Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Tension remained high in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, as the leader of last week's bloody coup tried to explain why the charismatic leader of the West African state, Captain Thomas Sankara, was killed during the takeover.

Thousands of mourners continued to walk silently past the flag-draped grave where Captain Sankara and 12 of his supporters were hastily buried after being shot in a gun battle last Thursday.

Sankara, with his dented fist salute, pearl-handled revolver, mischievous wit and fiery rhetoric, was a popular figure with the largely rural and desperately poor people of his country.

The newly formed Popular Front, led by Captain Blaise Compaore - the former deputy to President Sankara and one of his close friends - has sent delegations to the countryside and abroad to convince the Burkina neighbours that the death was an accident of the revolution.

At first the Front vilified Captain Sankara, calling him a "renegade and a traitor to the revolution" and accusing him of being autocratic and neo-colonialist.

However, as the Burkina showed little signs of rallying behind the new Government, its leader changed his approach and backed off from the denouncement.

Captain Compaore, in a nationwide radio address on Monday, said that "the death of Sankara hurt me greatly, because he was my brother in arms and my friend".

He told journalists later that



Captain Compaore explaining during his radio broadcast to the nation that the killing of Captain Sankara was an accident.

he had not planned to kill the 37-year-old army captain, but only to arrest him to prevent "a bloody tragedy and an unnecessary bloodbath".

Captain Sankara had planned to arrest and shoot Captain Compaore, Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani and Captain Henri Zongo, his closest aides who had backed him when he seized power in an August 1983 coup, said Captain Compaore.

The Front has denied

persistent rumours that Captain Boukary Kabore, military commander in Koudougou, south-east of Ouagadougou, has rebelled against the new leaders. Burkina Radio said on Wednesday that although Captain Kabore had "deplored the tragic death of the President" he had agreed to "work resolutely with the people under the Popular Front" to support the revolution.

However, reports late on Wednesday indicated that

Captain Kabore still may have been negotiating conditions for the his loyalty and that of his elite infantry battalion.

The Burkina population is still in shock over Captain Sankara's death, and sit by their radios waiting for further explanations.

Calls for mass marches in support of the Popular Front have gone largely unheeded, and a Front representative was

stoned by students earlier this week when he went to their school to explain the reason for the coup.

Ghana, The Congo and other African countries have criticized the new regime for the bloody nature of its coup and has deplored the death of Captain Sankara, whose orthodox style captured the attention and respect, if not always the support, of other African leaders.

Tiger chiefs evade Indian Army's peacekeeping net

From Michael Hamlyn, Colombo

Indian troops consolidating their grip on the centre of the northern Sri Lankan town of Jaffna are fighting acrid little battles with pockets of Tamil Tiger guerrillas, but it begins to look as though the rebel leaders have slipped away and will live to fight another day.

Mr Velupillai Prabhakaran, the founder and leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, is thought certain to have made good his escape. "He is somewhere south of Jaffna," said Mr J.N. Dixit, the Indian High Commissioner, yesterday. "The latest we have is that he is in Mannar."

Sri Lankan sources setting up a standard of success by which to judge the Indians, have suggested that unless the top eight Tiger commanders are captured or killed the struggle will continue.

Civilian refugees asked to quit temple

But even though the Tiger leaders may have escaped, the High Commissioner was prepared to list the achievements of the Indian campaign.

"We certainly have destroyed quite an amount of arms and ammunition," he said. "We have eroded their cosy hold over the civil population of Jaffna. We have shown our determination to implement the terms of the agreement, even to the extent that we have been willing to take on the accusation that we have affected civilians."

Mr Dixit said he believed that the offensive had convinced Sinhala opinion that the Indian peacekeeping force was an objective force, and had not come to fust Tiger rule on the North.

The next stage in Jaffna would be to try to establish a local administration using the "Red Cross committee, or local co-operatives". There would be no point in trying to talk to the Tigers: "What more could we offer them?" Mr Dixit asked. "We have already given him (Mr Prabhakaran) total control of the administrative council, seven out of 12 seats, the right to nominate

the chairman, the right to nominate one of the Muslim members. We have given him police powers. We even made the council responsible for voter registration in the forthcoming elections."

The Indian Government is accordingly unlikely to respond to various peace feelers that have been put out by the Tamil Tigers through various intermediaries.

The heaviest fighting in and around Jaffna town is still going on at Kokuvil on the Jaffna to Kankesanthurai axis, and close to the university on the Jaffna to Palaly axis. On the Kopy axis, the troops have still not reached the Nallur temple, which they are approaching very gingerly, since there are still civilian refugees there. The troops have urged the civilians to move away.

The official spokesman for the High Commission said last night that Jaffna hospital was declared a free zone by the troops, and they did not fire at it on their approach, despite the fact that the Tigers used it for hostile action. The spokesman pointed out that, before withdrawing, the Tigers had themselves "viciously shot dead" two of the doctors working at the hospital.

Brutality claims in aftermath of ambush

The Tigers' terror campaign continued in the Eastern Province yesterday with an attack on an Indian patrol in Kalavanchikudai, near Batticaloa. The patrol of 12 men was on foot when a circle of Claymore mines was exploded and guerrillas lying in ambush opened fire. An Indian major and two other tanks were killed. Three more Indians were wounded.

The incident was followed by accusations of acts of brutality by Indian troops. The Indian High Commission spokesman denied that the troops had behaved badly, and insisted that palm thatch huts had been set on fire "by miscreants who wanted to discredit the Indian peace-keeping force".

Spanish parties tread warily on US bases

From Harry Debelles, Madrid

Politicians reacted warily to pacifist anti-American pressures here yesterday after the Government revealed that the seventh, and possibly last, round of the presently deadlocked negotiations on the use by the United States of bases in Spain will be held in Madrid on November 5 and 6.

At almost the same time as the Foreign Ministry's communiqué fixing the dates, the Madrid Regional Assembly (the regional parliament) approved a motion calling on the Spanish Government to "disseminate" the Torrejon air base near the capital, where a wing of US F16 fighter-bombers is based. This goes further than the Government, which wants the Americans to remove the F16s but not to get out.

The voting in the regional assembly, however, reflected a very unusual parliamentary

procedure. While the Communists and the small Social Democratic centre voted in favour, conservatives abstained as, effectively, did the Socialists.

But the Socialist President of the Regional Government, Señor Joaquín Leguina, insisted that his party did not in fact abstain - it just did not vote, he said, because the proposal had to do with national defence, which was beyond the competence of the regional authorities.

The failure of both the conservatives and the Socialists to vote against the proposal, resulted in its passage, although it obtained only 22 of the assembly's 94 votes.

The reluctance of the big parties to reject the proposal reflects the political danger of being considered pro-American at the present time.

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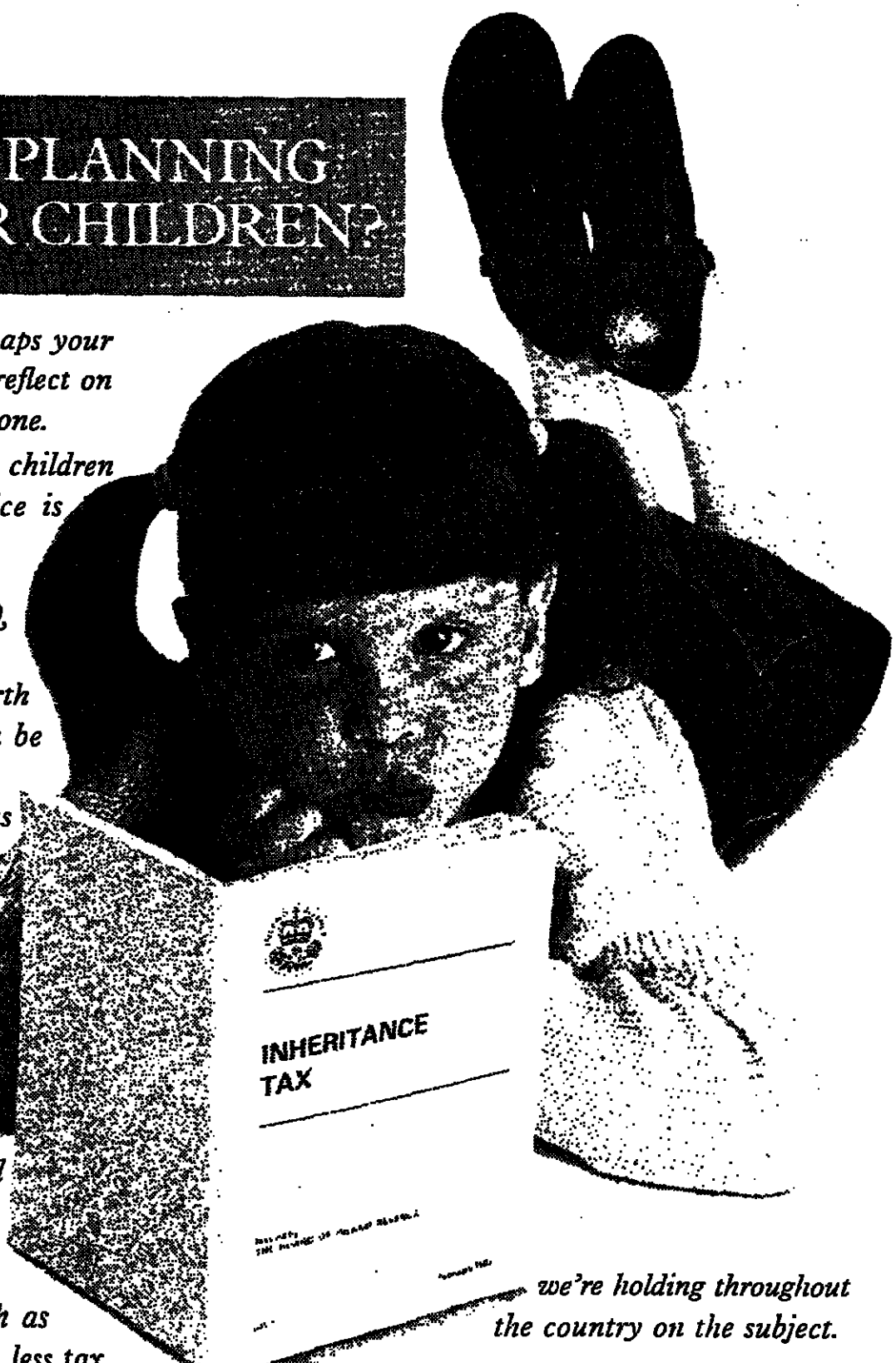
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BARCLAYS LIFE

Norman Stone introduces a series commemorating the 1917 Russian Revolution

How the old order died with barely a fight



When they took up arms the Bolsheviks feared isolation, foreign intervention, perhaps an army coup. They triumphed thanks to Lenin's determination — and the feebleness of the opposition



While the army remain indifferent, Bolshevik guns in Petrograd's Nevsky Prospekt seal the fate of the Kerensky regime

I have heard — is it true? — that just after the Bolshevik Revolution the cadets of the Moscow Sandhurst had a party. They locked the doors, filled their swimming pool with champagne, called in the girls and, as dawn broke, shot themselves. True or not, the tale symbolizes the Bolshevik seizure of power: the old order had gone, and there was almost no opposition.

When the revolutionaries occupied the Winter Palace in the evening of November 7 (October 24 on the western calendar), there were only six fatal casualties. Is it the fate of successful revolutions to celebrate pushovers? When the French revolutionaries captured the Bastille on July 14, 1789, they, too, found almost no one to liberate.

By November 7, Russia had become deeply confused. The army could not fight, and soldiers sat shivering in the trenches, bored and resentful. In the capital, Petrograd, all was despair. Food had become an endless problem, a pound of sugar selling for the then unthinkable sum of £10. There was raging inflation, Europe's first since the 1790s. The printers churned out money at such a rate that the notes could not be numbered, and bank customers had to ink in the figures themselves, at the counter.

Already, the great post-war epidemic of influenza had struck Petrograd, along with typhus, which killed hundreds of people every day. For want of fuel, the trams ran only irregularly, the schools were closed for most of the day, and the factories lay silent; people huddled together to keep warm, and most of them were far too preoccupied with the daily grind even to think about politics. The background to the Bolsheviks' coup was not mass enthusiasm but mass apathy.

Just the same, as happens, there were a few people with real money — black marketeers, foreigners, *poules de luxe*, they kept the capital going. The best Western diary of events was kept by a young French diplomat, Louis de Robia (like some other young diplomats, he sympathized with the Bolsheviks); his record is of lunches and dinners, visits to Contantin's Restaurant or the Pension Choisy, evenings at the ballet or at the Narodny Dom, to hear Chaliapin sing. The night clubs went on at full blast, as people spent money as if there were no tomorrow; newspapers of the Right appeared daily, and continued to do so for some time after the Bolsheviks' coup. It was a surreal time, with more than a hint of hysteria.

There was more than a little surrealism in the government

itself. The prime minister, Alexander Kerensky, was a young moderate socialist, a one-time lawyer specializing in what would now be called civil rights. He had read the history of the French Revolution and wanted to lead Russia into a victorious revolutionary war against the Germans; meanwhile, he struck Napoleonic poses, at the football-pitch-size desk of the Tsars, and with his mistress installed in the Tsar's vast bed.

But the troops were in no mood to fight because they were mistrusted their officers and were convinced that they were fighting "a bosses' war". The Petrograd garrison in particular refused to go to the front at all; and soldiers, loafing about, smoking or spitting out sunflower seeds, were the backdrop to November. With the sailors of the Baltic Fleet, it was even worse. They had had nothing to do for the past three years and followed the agitators.

If Kerensky governed at all, it was because the chief institutions thrown up by the Revolution allowed him to. These were the soviets — the Russian word for "council", and, in effect, strike committees. They represented the mass of the people — workers and soldiers of Petrograd and Moscow — and were vast bodies, at which voting was open, by show of hands, and very frequent.

The first Congress of Soviets, in the early days of the Revolution, had been dominated by moderates, who allowed the government to go ahead. The decisive shift before November occurred in mid-September, when the soviets of Moscow and Petrograd (and elsewhere) became, in majority, Bolshevik. True, as events were to show, the Bolsheviks would not have won a majority of the electorate; but they did have control of the towns, through the soviets, and when Lenin seized power in Petrograd, the Bolsheviks soon became established throughout the country, from Minsk to Vladivostok.

Against this, Kerensky could only produce rhetoric. This he did, again and again: one striking aspect of the Russian Revolution is the vast length of speeches, the vast size of gatherings. Two-and-a-half thousand people were summoned to a "State Conference" in Moscow at the end of August; 1,200 to a "Democratic Conference" in Petrograd at the end of September; 600 people to the "Council of the Republic" in the Marie Palace early in October — a sort of pre-parliament. But Kerensky knew that, if there were a real election, he would lose power; meanwhile, he refused to agree to the demands for peace and land which inspired most of the soldiers and peasants.

Looking back, we can see that the Bolsheviks' seizure of power was easy. But that was not how most people foresaw things. The Bolsheviks — much like communists in Germany, Austria, and Italy later — feared foreign intervention, isolation and famine among hostile peasants, a military *putsch*; they feared responsibility.

That they took power was really Lenin's doing. He had been in hiding for the previous few months but, at the end of September, was convinced that the time was right, and sent endless letters and pamphlets to the central committee urging this. True, the Bolsheviks would be in a minority — but "the State is a machine of violence of one class against others". A proper dose of dictatorship would keep the Bolsheviks in power, and, anyway, if Russia revolted against the war, then so, too, would Germany. The central committee agreed with Lenin only on October 23 (with Zinoviev and Kamenev against) and did so out of defensive considerations.

There were rumours of a military *putsch*, based on Minsk. There were also reports, probably accurate, that the government was planning to let the Germans occupy Red Petrograd: Riga had been lost already, in suspicious circumstances, in September, and in mid-October the Germans occupied the three islands of the Gulf of Riga. It was, said Lenin, now or never.

A "military revolutionary committee" was set up to co-ordinate the defence of Petrograd and to make sure that army generals behaved themselves; it arranged for rifles to be laid in, for soldiers to be squared. Trotsky went to the fortress of Peter and Paul on its island in the Neva and converted the garrison; others brought round the sailors of the Baltic Fleet, especially those on the cruiser Aurora. The odd thing was that none of this was kept secret — Bolshevik dissidents complained about Lenin's plans in the press, and there was even a dress rehearsal of the coup on November 4.

The revolution itself began on November 6, as Red Guards and Bolshevik soldiers occupied the telegraph agency, the telephone exchange, two of the stations, and a bridge over the Neva. The government feebly attempted to co-ordinate defence with the staff of the military district of Petrograd, installed in the War Ministry building on Palace Square, opposite the vast, lowering pile of the Winter Palace. On November 7, Kerensky himself requisitioned an American car, and, under its flag's protection, went to raise resistance from troops at the front (he not only failed: he was eventually to escape barely with his life from some enraged monarchists).

The rest of his government sat in the Winter Palace, defended only by some officer cadets and

the Women's Battalion. An ultimatum was delivered by the military revolutionary committee: surrender, or the guns of the fortress and of the warship Aurora will open fire.

The officers present refused to fight on, left the building, and were arrested (to be released soon afterwards). Outside, in Palace Square, there was rifle and machinegun fire, but, when the ultimatum expired, nothing happened. The searchlight of the Peter-Paul fortress failed to work, and so Aurora was not given the signal to fire.

Antonov, head of the military revolutionary committee, stumbled off through the mud and fog to tell the sailors to start, but then lost his way. It was not until 9.30 that the searchlight worked and Aurora steamed into action. Her guns boomed out; but it was only blank shot, "so as not to harm the historic monument".

In fact, there were so many entrances to the Winter Palace that the Red Guards forced their way in quite easily, and there were scuffles — no shooting — in the corridors and picture galleries. The cabinet retired to inner rooms of the palace, and it was into one of these that Antonov eventually burst, complete with wide-brimmed Bohemian hat and pince-nez.

The ministers were released shortly afterwards, because the Bolsheviks were not yet engaged in terror. Even so, the November revolution revealed much of what was to come. In the first place, though Lenin proclaimed "All power to the soviets", already at 10 am on November 7 he proclaimed the fall of the government with his own signature, and no one else's. That night, when there was a meeting of the soviet — by now dominated by Bolsheviks and their anarchist allies — moderate socialists objected to what had been done. Martov, "the conscience of the revolution", claimed that a crime had taken place; others said the army had been stabbed in the back; others walked out in protest.

As they left, Trotsky shouted after them, in words which are the true epitaph of the November Revolution: "You are so much rubbish that will be swept into the dustbin of history." Was he to know that he, along with most of the others who made the revolution, was, under Stalin, to go just there?

The author is Professor of Modern History at Oxford University.

NEXT WEEK
The repercussions — for Russia and the world



End of a dynasty: Tsar Nicholas II under arrest in Siberia

6 The coup was staged against a background not of mass enthusiasm but mass apathy

Enough to puff you out

Few would dispute that the Ironman Triathlon in Hawaii is sport's toughest event. You begin with an ocean swim of 2.4 miles, and then hop on a bike and pedal 112 miles. Feeling refreshed by this light exercise, you then change your shoes and, perhaps whistling a jolly tune, run a full 26 mile-plus marathon. This year's event was held a couple of weeks ago, and attracted just about the finest sponsor you could imagine — Marlboro cigarettes. Tobacco sponsorship of sporting events tends to make one throw up a little, but this one is a collector's item, an award winner. Perhaps they should rename the event The Marlboro Ironlung Man Triathlon.

Silly billies

In America for the World Series baseball, I have been enjoying all the nostalgia that people go in for on the occasion. Newspapers run such items as "All Time Best World Series Teams", and so on. The one I like best is the "All Time

World Series Goat Team", comprising those who have made the most spectacular foul-ups in World Series history. These include — and there is no shred of a lie here — Fred Snodgrass, who dropped a straightforward catch in extra time of the deciding game in 1912. A *Times* tennor to anyone who can offer me an England Test cricket Goat team: Please give reasons.

Post-picket

The American footballers have come back from their disastrous failure of a strike, after forming the wealthiest and most intimidating picket lines in the history of labour relations. Some of the scrub teams fielded by the owners (more politely referred to as replacements) were a joke; the rest were a lot worse. The season's results have been topsyturvy, to say the least: Last year's Super Bowl champions, the New York Giants, haven't won a game all season.

Just in case

The World Series merchandizing award goes to the firm selling tankards that say: "St. Louis Cardinals — World

SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes in St Louis

Champions". But with the following proviso: "In case Cardinals lose Series, tankard will read National League Champions".

Cross to bear

The unluckiest man of the World Series is a chap called Donald E. Roberts. He has the same telephone number as the ticket hot-line in Minneapolis, home of one of the contesting teams, the Minnesota Twins, though with a different area code. He is in the middle of moving to Florida, as well he might, and he had, he reckons, several hundred calls asking for tickets. But he doesn't take the phone off the hook because, to sell off some of

his possessions, he had placed some ads in his local paper. Roberts said he couldn't care less who wins the series.

No handicap

Pete Gray played baseball for the St Louis Browns in 1944, which was rather unusual. Gray only had one arm. He lost his right arm when he was six, learnt to bat and throw with his left, and went on to become a major league player. He must have had an incredible eye: his one-armed batting was often effective. Fielding was more difficult, but Gray solved that by scooping the ball up with his gloved hand, tucking the glove under the stump of his right arm and then throwing with his left. When the war ended and the players in the services returned, Gray faded out. But his 77 games with a batting average of 218 make up one of the most remarkable records in the sport.

Two-piece plus

A sub-plot to the Affair of the Missing Thorburn Cue mistakenly taken by another player in a north London club while Thorburn was practising for the fourth round of the Rothmans

Grand Prix competition. My colleague Steve Acteson went to the rescue with his own similar two-piece cue. Thorburn gave it a critical inspection, slightly unscrewed it and gave it a good smack to test its rigidity. He was horrified when the cue promptly broke in half. "It's just not my day for cues, eh?" said Thorburn. "Not yours either, pal."

BARRY PATON



Apparently he got the idea watching Alex Higgins

Robert Kilroy-Silk

Money down the sink

Age — that's the only reasonable and personally acceptable explanation for my increasing inability to sympathize with many of the demands made by the left and the so-called disadvantaged. They no longer strike a chord. That I do not share their political values and principles is one difficulty, but an explicable one. I never have. More disturbingly, I often find their objectives and their logic to be unreasonable and incomprehensible.

The wages for housework campaign is a case in point. This week was "Time off for women week". Women throughout the world were enjoined to withdraw their labour for between two and 24 hours yesterday to demonstrate their individual worth and collective importance to the economy and to press their demand for a proper wage.

The event went largely unreported, but we should not let it pass without comment. Here is a prime example of sloppy thinking, bad economics, jealousy, frustrated political ambitions and the justifiable resentments of the disaffected being mingled to build a campaign based on a simple and apparently justifiable political demand.

The wages for housework campaigners — many of them American or Australian, and feminist and lesbian — assert that all women who choose to be housewives should receive a commensurate wage. As they point out, a housewife, for some, is an undoubtedly man, is, by turn, cook, cleaner, chauffeur, accountant, nanny, nurse and all the rest, and should therefore be paid the appropriate wage for exercising these diverse skills.

The Legal and General Insurance company agrees, or at least it has gone so far as to evaluate a housewife's worth and to put a price on it. Looking for bigger sales of life policies taken out on wives, rather than in a fit of altruism or political commitment, it has estimated that a housewife is worth £370 a week or £19,240 a year. This, it said, is what it would cost a husband to hire help at employment agency rates to do the work routinely and uncomplainingly carried out by housewives in the course of their 90-hour, seven-day week.

I do not dispute any of this. Nor would I have the effrontery to suggest that women who do housework should not be properly valued. Of course they should. We would all of us, individually and collectively, be the poorer were these skills not deployed, on our behalf.

Whether or not women should be paid for housework I will not say now. It might well be a good

idea with serious social benefits — though I have not noticed many real women campaigning for it. Indeed, the majority of those whose supposed interests are being represented by the professional agitator carry out their work as a matter of love and duty and regard the whole idea of being paid for it as preposterous nonsense.

There is a need to make women less dependent on men and more financially secure. My shoulders are on call at all times to be put to the wheel of improving child benefit and family support. At the same time, I do worry about the cavalier way in which left-wing propagandists seem so anxious to introduce the wicked cash nexus into family relationships. It concerns me even more to be told by men that a state payment for housework will enable them to sleep soundly at night in the knowledge that their wives are staying with them for themselves and not because of financial dependence.

But who would actually pay for all this munificence? "The state", as the campaigners incessantly parrot, means, of course, the taxpayer — working husbands and working wives. The money just isn't there — or only if we are prepared to take it from the NHS, from education, from defence.

To me that would be a distortion of social priorities, an emphasis on the wrong values, but it's a perfectly legitimate political choice. What is offensive is not that houseworkers should be put on the state payroll but the way its proponents say, without inhibition or shame, that the state has a duty, an obligation, to pay. It was expressed most arrogantly by a single mother who demanded on my television programme that the government should pay for all the washing and cleaning that she did in her own home. Another single mother thought she was entitled to a home and income, provided by the state, and scoffed at the old-fashioned view that she should not have had children until they could be afforded.

There are a lot more like that. But many have known nothing else. Their entire adult life has been spent on the dole. They left school, married, had children, and bought houses while dependent on state benefits. It's not surprising that they think the state owes them a living. It is this mentality and the demands and expectations that go with it that are far more dangerous than a few militant feminists. And it's the present government that's responsible.

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The author was a *Merseyside Labour MP, 1974-86.*

Michael Kinsley

The dreamer awakes

New York

It's not as though it wasn't forecast. While the Pollyannas have been burling about "the longest US peacetime expansion," a rising chorus of Cassandras has been warning that it couldn't last. For years we Americans have been consuming more than we produce and borrowing the rest. The only question, say the Cassandras (including me), is whether we put ourselves on a rigorous diet, or starve in a worldwide economic cataclysm set off by our own piggery.

One way the experts look at the price of a share is the "discounted present value" of the company's future earnings. In other words, what would you be willing to pay for a fraction of that company's profits for the indefinite future? One way to look at the stock market crash, therefore, is as a massive revaluation of the world's future prosperity. New York Stock Exchange shares lost \$500 billion of value on Massacre Monday alone. Despite the partial recovery, they are still down closer to a trillion since the market's peak in August. Since the crash cannot be traced to anything peculiar to listed stocks, it is a market judgement on the economy as a whole, of which the stock exchange is only a part. The "present value" of America's future prosperity has been revalued downward by several trillion dollars.

Depending on how you figure, the market seems to think that America's prospects look several hundred billion dollars a year worse than they did a while back. It also thinks, correctly, that if America goes down, we're not going down alone.

This calculation puts the paralysis of America's political leaders in perspective. Imagine if the President and Congress had agreed last summer to cut the federal deficit by \$60 billion. In a country where petrol still costs less than \$1 (60p) a gallon, a 20c-a-gallon petrol tax would raise a quick \$20 billion. Raising tax rates 1 per cent would provide another \$20 billion or so. Ludicrous farm price supports cost \$26 billion a year.

Can anyone doubt that such an achievement would have prevented the crash? In other words, can anyone doubt the market's judgement that our inability to make a \$60-billion-a-year "sacrifice" is in fact sucking hundreds of billions a year from America's economic prospects? And yours, too, dear foreigners? Those who fretted about the depressive effects of a piddling tax increase can now contemplate the depressive effects

of a sudden multi-trillion-dollar loss of wealth.

Instead, our leaders can only agree in theory to cut \$23 billion from some fictional budget level, then bicker interminably about the details. Congress insists on declaring four-fifths of all spending sacrosanct, while President Reagan plays Horatio at the Bridge against a \$12 billion (1 per cent of the budget) tax increase. Although the gloomsayers have tended to emphasize the immensity of the economic challenge we face, the challenge is really trivial — which makes our failure to meet it more appalling. Politicians live in terror of their elderly constituents. How many wouldn't gladly have given up a couple of hundred dollars in Medicare benefits in order to have back the next egg they thought they had a week ago?

Of course the world's economic prospects didn't really collapse in a week. The market was like those cartoon figures who run off the edge of a cliff and keep right on going, until they look down and then plummet. Conservatives argue that the cause of the plunge is the coming end of the Reagan administration and the fear that a Democratic administration will tear down the magnificent edifice of prosperity he has created.

The imminent end of Reaganism is, I think, a cause of the crash. But it's not Reagan's policies whose absence the market dread. It's his ability to conjure up the cartoon effect, the willing suspension of disbelief that you can live beyond your means indefinitely.

The Democrats are not blameless. They make the rules of the middle-class welfare blackmail game that Republicans merely play. They shout the loudest for ruinous protectionism. But this has been Reagan's era. He is the great leader who has led people into the dream world of lower taxes without lower government benefits, prosperity without the bother of savings and investment, consuming without producing. This is a delusion, I concede with clenched teeth, that Mrs Thatcher has never fostered.

For years the Cassandras have had to endure the taunt: "If you're so smart, how come everyone else is getting rich?" But this is no occasion for gloating. The only comfort to be derived from the crash is that it is more a reflection of economic troubles than a cause of them. The Pollyannas are right: nothing fundamental has changed since last week. But now, at least, we're awake.

The author is the editor of *New Republic*.

سورة الفاتحة



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CHANGES FOR THE GUARDS

The Government may not get far with its new, and welcome, initiative on crime prevention before it is overtaken by a new industrial relations crisis in the prisons. This is the latest sign of a deep malaise which has been producing regular confrontations for a decade. A permanent solution must now be put higher on the public political agenda. The money and time which has been diverted into this sterile warfare over the years would have been much better employed on other ways to reduce crime.

The philosophical and managerial problems of imprisonment are hard enough without unnecessary burdens. The police are busy enough without overspill remand prisoners cluttering police stations because of overcrowding and - worse still - action by the Prison Officers' Association.

The cost of the dispute is already high - particularly when prison officers are taken from normal duties to staff temporary jails. The Government has been signalling its determination to make real changes in prison management since it may be forced to pay dearly for these, the long term strategy must be clear.

There are two interrelated problems. Prison officers earn large amounts of overtime under a system of payments and shifts which was designed for a different age. The Government has offered a new pay and conditions package which would substantially increase basic incomes at all levels in the prison service. But, in doing so, it has set down guidelines about manning to which the POA objects. In this latter condition lies the real conflict.

For many years, the POA has been in the habit of attempting to influence every decision which is to be made about the wages and

conditions of its members. It has threatened industrial action, and used it. In a service which for a long time was short of trained officers, the mere hint of an overtime ban was sufficient.

Some of the officers' disgruntlement was understandable: they are custodians of a large number of mentally disturbed offenders. Violence is a constant threat. Officers work in unpleasant surroundings where they must cope with the human consequences of overcrowded cells which they are not responsible for overcrowding.

It cannot be coincidental that many of the most militant union activists work in some of the worst urban jails. The system of remuneration still does not reflect the huge difference between work in a Victorian barrack with three prisoners to a cell and work in a rural open prison such as that, for example, in which Mr Lester Piggott might expect to serve his sentence.

The union has been inward-looking, irresponsible and badly-led. Its leaders have been unable to realise that their members' negative approach to all suggestions for major change would in the end destroy the power which they had established. The Government has already begun to think ahead without them. There have been experiments to see how few officials and non-striking officers could run a prison during a strike. There are strong indications that ministers are considering the removal of the prison officers' right to strike.

There have been settlements and postponements of conflict before. None has laid the foundations of real change. No post-war government has been better placed to do that than the present one.

FORECASTING THE WEATHERMEN

The best that can be said of Mr George Younger's committee of inquiry into the Meteorological Office is that it will do no lasting harm to an institution which, hurricane notwithstanding, ought to command national pride. His choice of a physicist, Professor Pearce of Reading, and a mathematician, the ubiquitous Professor Sir Peter Swinnerton Dyer, will at least ensure that there is a proper understanding of probability and the nature of forecasting. There should be no rush to judgement, which may be disappointing for those who want a scapegoat for their fallen oaks.

One may ask whether the exercise is really necessary. Because it is staffed by scientists with a professional interest in truth, and scientists moreover who are under pressure to pay their way in the world by selling accurate predictions, the Met Office surely needed little prodding to investigate last week's work. In addition there is the near certainty that Mr Younger's investigators will, by concentrating on the hurricane forecast, miss the issues that do need to be asked of the Met Office. These begin with the question why this organization should be part of the Ministry of Defence and not in the civilian sector, where it arguably belongs.

The retributive mood which reigned in some quarters last weekend has now dissipated, but it leaves an unpleasant trace. Scapegoating the forecasters for destructive weather is mostly futile. Worse was to behave as if the natural environment could be, or indeed should be, risk-free.

This is an age when the nation has started to learn some home truths about the necessity of risk-taking in economic life. It ought also to have learnt some degree of calmness in the face of environmental risk. It should have been able to eschew the impracticality of those who assaulted the Met Office but did not stop to ask what difference a more accurately timed forecast would have made.

The Government might, in the circumstances, have stood up to the organization's

voluble critics. Alternatively it might have, quite properly, decided that a full-scale inquiry into the Met Office was timely. Mr Younger's solution - a committee to monitor the conduct of the Met Office's own inquiry - is satisfactory on neither count.

The Met Office is still being asked to do too much. Its functions are too widely spread. It juggles different, and sometimes conflicting, purposes. It needed the financial spur (applied since the late 1970s) that has forced it to provide more marketable information. But the relationship between its sale of forecasts (using a most complicated tariff which seems to penalize one set of commercial users, the airlines, against another, the shippers) and its public responsibilities bears reappraisal.

When the Public Accounts Committee examined the Met Office last year it focussed on maximizing revenues, treating the Office's work in extending meteorological knowledge and becoming a global centre of excellence in forecasting as a bonus. What has happened is that the Met Office has become an outstanding example of British applied science, working at international standards, but doing it with Ministry of Defence money. Instead of paying for scientific excellence openly and proudly, the Met Office is effectively supported by the Armed Forces.

Meanwhile, its civic role as a supplier of forecasts has come to conflict with its commercial role. At what point, for example, does the Met Office cease to supply a general farming forecast in order to put resources into specialist services available only for farmers who pay?

There are those who will blame the absence of a hurricane forecast last week on economies, among them the withdrawal of funds for the weather ship which used to be on station in the Bay of Biscay. The point is worth investigating. The big question remains, however, to be answered: can the Met Office continue as a centre of global forecasting while at the same time providing (and improving) the domestic weather service we have come to expect?

FOURTH LEADER

On the academic strength at Nottingham University there is at present a lady whose research field is the preservation of a threatened species of snails. Her grant is coming to an end soon, and although the British Snail Farmers' Association (a body which sounds as though it was invented by Beachcomber, but is perfectly genuine) has stumped up £3,500 towards the snail-lady's stipend, there is still a shortfall of the same amount. (It must be said that £7,000 a year is hardly an extravagant salary, even in so recalcitrant an area of knowledge.)

The Professor who is making the appeal for funds, and who is presumably the head of the Department of Applied Gastropodology, has paid eloquent tribute to his selfless researcher; almost too eloquent, perhaps, because he says of her that she is "the world's pace-setter when it comes to breeding rare snails."

Now pace-setting in snail-breeding is likely to produce nothing but frustration in its practitioners. Your average (perhaps one should not say common or garden) snail is not a fellow to be hurried; almost every language in the world has a term, indicative of extreme slowness, connected with snails. It is true that the Nottingham University *escargotouse* is in the business of breeding the curious little beasts rather than organizing races for them, but it is difficult to believe that their gestation is one mad rush.

It is not stated for what purpose the rare

snails are being bred; Nottingham University cannot, surely, be raising them for the table (passers-by have not so far detected the scent of garlic butter), though few of us could say what other practical use snails might have. But the glory of universities like Nottingham - and indeed it is the glory of the people of this country - is that they can see the point of preserving rare species of snail even though the increase therefrom in the sum of human knowledge, let alone human pleasure, is too small to be measured.

The very idea of a snail is an odd one; its eyes are on stalks (there's another metaphor it has provided), it crawls along at a steady 0.05 mph, and does so, as every schoolboy (unwillingly to school) still knows, on its stomach. The order of creatures that have combined their stomach and their feet (the standard work is, of course, Graham's *British Prosobranch and Other Operculate Gastropod Molluscs*) makes one wonder what Creation was up to at the time, and it is still not entirely clear whether it was the foot or the stomach that was originally left out and hurriedly incorporated when the mistake was discovered.

Anyway, Nottingham University deserves to get its £3,500 and its researcher to carry on her snail-breeding. Come to think of it, it was Beachcomber who quoted Napoleon's dictum, "An army marches on its stomach," and added "crying 'Vive l'Intérieur'".

from the state sector") He apparently does not realise what a damaging assertion this is.

It is not the business of universities to indulge in social engineering. Their duty is to choose those candidates who are best qualified to benefit from the education they offer. Whether he or she wears green boots or pink hair is beside the point.

A conscientious admissions tu-

tor will, of course, take account of any factors which may have impaired performance in the past and of any signs that promise academic achievement in the future. This does not mean discriminating against or in favour of whole categories of candidate.

Yours etc,
A. M. DAVIES,
92 Ildford Road, SW10,
October 17.

Core curriculum

From Mr A. M. Davies
Sir, The writer from the School of Education at the University of Durham (October 15) asserts that the colleges of that university have a policy of discriminating against entrance candidates from private schools. (He shrunk, of course, from saying this clearly and wrote rather of "an attempt positively to discriminate in favour of entrants

Need for certainty on refugees

From Mr Jeremy Hanley, MP for Richmond and Barnes (Conservative)

Sir, Having been a member of the Subcommittee on Race Relations and Immigration for four years, I feel well placed to comment on letters (October 20) which raised doubts about whether the implications of the recent Court of Appeal Tamil judgement are as serious as suggested by the Home Secretary and your own leader of October 15.

I am in no doubt that the issues are indeed grave. The test which the Court of Appeal proposes for the important step of granting refugee status is, whatever your correspondents suggest, overwhelmingly subjective, as the court itself acknowledges.

The applicant would not have to show that his fears are justified; only that they were real and reasonable from his own point of view. Such a test is incapable of proper application and I do not believe that it was intended by the UN Convention of 1951.

Moreover, at a time when, throughout the Western world, the number of people seeking to use the device of asylum claims to gain entry has multiplied, the uncertainty created by the judgement do, as the Home Secretary has indicated, lay us open to an influx of such applicants. The experience of Canada, Denmark and Germany is

proof of the potential dangers.

Nor does it help to propose, as did the Court of Appeal (in a part of its judgement to which your correspondents did not refer), that the grant of refugee status does not protect the individual against return to the country of claimed persecution. Such an approach would reduce the whole refugee determination procedure to a mere charade, but it is the logical consequence of the abandonment by the Court of Appeal of the test on which we, in common with other countries, have relied since 1951.

The Home Secretary is right to appeal to the House of Lords and to seek to do so quickly. Our refugee procedures and our immigration control are far too important to be left in the state of uncertainty created by the Court of Appeal.

We have an excellent record in the United Kingdom of accepting genuine refugees from all parts of the world over many years and we wish it to continue. Should this ruling stand, the consequent tightening of regulations that might be thought necessary could put this record in jeopardy and possibly harm genuine cases.

Yours faithfully,
JEREMY HANLEY,
House of Commons,
October 21.

Sistine colours

From Professor Robert Weale

Sir, The account given by Roger Boyes (October 17) of the irrelevances determining the fate of Italian masterpieces makes depressing reading. But the story of the black glue which Michelangelo used, allegedly deliberately "to give depth to his characters", does not hold much water.

Or perhaps too much, for, stressing that he had asked Michelangelo about it, Vasari wrote more than four centuries ago that the white Roman lime used on the Sistine ceiling did not dry quickly and formed a dark watery mixture with pozzolana, a brownish volcanic powder. When it effloresced in many places Michelangelo was going to abandon painting the ceiling, but Sangallo, sent for by Pope Julius II for expert advice, showed Michelangelo how to overcome the problem.

Writing more than 100 years

ago, Herman Grimm, son of one of the fairy-tale brothers, blamed the discolouration of the Sistine frescoes on centuries of candle-smoke and dust, and rain water seeping through cracks the vault had sprung over the years: these appear clearly in most close-up photographs.

The Japanese cleaners have apparently vouched that their technique involves basically only wiping. Yes, the treated section is colourful and "modern", but no more so than oil paintings due to some of Michelangelo's contemporaries.

With only a bare 30 years elapsed between the introduction of oil paints into Italy and the painting of the Sistine ceiling, the artist may have been meeting the challenge of the purity of oil colours also being made to stick to plaster.

Yours very truly,
ROBERT WEALE,
5 Windmill Hill, NW3,
October 17.

Stop-go cycle

From Mr W. Grey

Sir, Tim Congdon (article, October 20) blames abandonment of monetary control, and a consequent flood of credit and money, for a possible return to the stop-go cycle. He is right up to a point. But he needs to look deeper.

Part of the trouble stems from the exigencies of the electoral cycle and from the honourable ambition of governments to be re-elected. It is this, perhaps more than anything else, which induces them periodically to relax the monetary (and/or fiscal) brakes and throw economic caution to the wind, with inevitably painful results.

Since elections, whether for fixed or variable parliaments, there must be, what we need is an

independent monetary watchdog or rather two. We need a national central bank which is not the Government's poodle at home. And we need a world central bank which can if necessary call errant national central banks (or governments) to order.

For this purpose, the Bank of England and its likes need not be privatised (though the idea might appeal to some); they just need to be given effective autonomy. And the IMF - still the best world central bank we have - needs to be given stronger teeth to match.

With such a prudential system in place to correct the occasional failure of self-discipline, would stock markets have crashed?

Yours faithfully,
W. GREY,
12 Arden Road, Finchley, N3,
October 20.

Private power

From Mr Keith Smith

Sir, I was astonished to read the letter by Mr Hadley of the CEBG (October 16), claiming that CHP (combined heat and power) is uneconomic.

My company has recently taken an order to install CHP at a large NHS hospital, for a cost of £74,000, providing 355 kilowatts of electrical output capacity (kwe). This is a net installed cost of only £208 per kwe of capacity - less than one seventh of the capital cost per kilowatt of Sizewell. The power produced will be about 1p per unit - slightly less than Sizewell but with a much lower capital cost.

May I invite the CEBG either to dispute these figures or else to invest in the conversion of the rest of the NHS hospitals to CHP, as they are obliged to do under the terms of the Energy Act. They have so far signally failed to do this - thereby prompting the Government to privatise them.

Yours sincerely,
KEITH SMITH (Chairman),
CHP Conversions Ltd,
Royal Mint Industrial Estate,
Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan.

Deep depressions

From Mr Stephen D. Burt

Sir, With reference to the letter from the Reverend Nial Morrison (October 17), the reading of 931 millibars (27.5 in of mercury) in London on November 7, 1665 (quoted by C. E. P. Brooks in *The English Climate in 1954*) must be viewed with some scepticism.

A paper in *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* (vol 1, 1666) shows that the barometer was read only to the nearest half-inch (17mm) and, of course, the reading would not have been corrected to a standard datum (mean sea level). Moreover, there is no evidence to show that the reading was actually made in London: it may have been made in Yeovil where the observer, John Beale, was rector for some years.

The lowest barometric pressure in London in instrumental history that I am aware of is 945.8mb at Tottenham (observer Luke Howard) at 4 am on Christmas Day, 1821, supported by the reading from the Greenwich Observatory of 948.7mb at that hour. The lowest observed in London since 1869 has been 959.3mb at Kew

Observatory on December 9, 1886.

At 4.10 am last Friday morning (October 16), during the height of the gale, my mercury barometer stood at 959.7mb (corrected to mean sea level): the evidence of my barograph showed that the lowest value, 958.5mb, was reached some 30 minutes later.

Kew Observatory ceased observations in 1980, owing to Meteorological Office cutbacks, but I would estimate that the minimum pressure there (about 32 miles east-north-east of here) was about 961mb. Thus it would appear that in the western home counties the barometer early on Friday was as low as anything recorded in the past 120 years.

The depression responsible was about 955mb at its deepest, certainly the deepest depression ever to be centred over England in October, although such central pressures are recorded occasionally in Scotland (as recently as October 18, 1984). On October 14, 1891, the barometer fell to 946.8mb at Cawdor Castle in north-east Scotland.

However, even this pales into

State of the art on contentious poem

From Mr S. Butterworth

Sir, The tunes which Bernard Levin picks on Mondays always fall agreeably on my ears and often reach my heart. His most recent (October 19) has been an exception, but not on account of his defence of the poem.

Having read the quoted extracts and learned the circumstances and the cause of their composition (for which I thank Mr Levin for dispelling my ignorance) I was not prepared for the reasoning that several million people should attend at a Channel 4 altar and be the better off for the hearing of its recital. The four-letter words are best left where they are, in the mind, the mouth, and the locations where editors, writers and publishers legitimately exercise their freedom to express themselves as they wish.

I happen to think that universal proclamation of *v* through the employment of a transmitter affords freedom and art as does much else on the screen claiming to be an expression of one or the other and which would not be thought such by any sensible person if it were broadcast through a megaphone by someone high on a ladder and/or visually portrayed.

Art does not need the mass media. Art is for art's sake. Could I be right in thinking that my favourite columnist had eaten something on Sunday that did not agree with him?

Yours etc,
S. BUTTERWORTH,
Aitken House,
Ridgeway Road,
Dorking,
Surrey,
October 22.

From Mrs Annie Roeder
Sir, Ronald Butt states today in your paper that Bernard Levin, by quoting certain words from the poem, *v*, in *The Times*, is no better than the louts who used them to desecrate a graveyard. He believes that these words, *per se*, deprave

and cause distress; yet I have heard at least one of them transformed within a tender or humorous framework.

His decision to be automatically outraged by particular words or actions is a prejudice. It denies the experience that context gives meaning.

Yours faithfully,
ANNIE ROEDER,
71a Oxford Gardens, W10,
October 22.

From Mrs M. Mynard Barley

Sir, May I, through the courtesy of your columns and with all the respect due to Ronald Butt, point out that good manners do not enter into the judgment of great poetry, nor, it might be added, of any other art form.

Yours faithfully,
MARJORIE MYNARD BARLEY,
12 Welclose Street,
St Albans,
Hertfordshire,
October 22.

From Mr David Parnell
Sir, From *Wuthering Heights*, in the preface by Charlotte Brontë: A large class of readers, likewise, will suffer greatly from the introduction into the pages of this work of words printed with all their letters, which it has become the custom to represent by the initial and final letter only - a blank line filling the interval. I may as well say at once that, for this circumstance, it is out of my power to apologise; deeming it, myself, a national plan to write words at full length. The practice of hinting by single letters those expletives with which profane and violent persons are wont to garnish their discourse, strikes me as a proceeding which, however well meant, is weak and futile.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID PARNELL,
8 Pool Court,
Pickering,
North Yorkshire,
October 19.

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 24 1848

Reports of the maldorous state of London were common in the 19th century, the Thames being an even greater offender than the famous stretch of water in Hyde Park here described

THE SERPENTINE AS IT IS

In the reign of King George II, several ponds in Kensington-gardens and Hyde-park were united into one continuous pool, and called the Serpentine. At the Baywater extremity a stream descending from the Highgate and Hampstead hills flowed into it, thus giving its name (Baywater) to the suburb of which it now forms the main sewer. The Serpentine, besides its natural springs, also received the overflow of certain reservoirs, of which one was situated where Trinity Church now stands. Winding its way to what is now called Albert Gate, the Serpentine left Hyde-park, and at last emptied itself into the Thames, so that however we may dignify this water by the name of river, it was then *de facto*, and is now *de jure*, part and portion of the Ranelagh sewer. Until 1834 it received the filth of a large district, when the complaints of an increasing population became so loud that a collateral sewer was made under the Baywater-road, to divert from the Serpentine the refuse of a town; About 1820 the waterfall was made, and it acted very creditably till 1834, when the Serpentine ceased to receive its accustomed tribute from the Baywater sewer. To make up for the deficiency in the supply of water, consequent upon this circumstance, Government contracted with the Chelsea Water Works Company, to throw into the pond in front of Kensington Palace a certain quantity of water, which is conducted by pipes to the top of a strange kind of dumb waiter, and afterwards dribbles down in just sufficient quantity to disturb the mass of filth by which it is surrounded. The Serpentine loses its supplies by the constant evaporation from its surface, and by the immense quantity of water removed for watering the parks. It also supplies the Knightsbridge Barracks and the Horse Guards, and it replenishes the pond in Buckingham private gardens, and the ornamental water of St. James's-park. The result of this debtor and creditor account for what is now facetiously called the Serpentine, is a state of complete stagnation. We have, then, in the midst of Hyde-park, 50 acres of stagnant water and other matters, the depth of which varies from one to 40 feet; and of this, in the deepest parts, from 10 to 15 feet have been found by Sir John Reenie to consist of thick, inkly, putrid mud, in some places so much as nine feet of mud under 18 inches of water! This is not mud of ordinary description, but a pestiferous compound of decayed animal and vegetable substances, accumulations from the sewers - the dead animals constantly thrown into the water, the mass of fish which die during the warm season - all these substances amalgamating with the leaves and other vegetable matter form a hotbed of corruption of a most poisonous and deadly activity. This 10 feet deep reservoir of slime is also a hotbed wherein are perpetually generated those impure growths well known to be fostered by putrefaction. - *Lancet*.

Sittvac?

From Mr Barry Stobbs

Sir, Your recruitment columns today, October 14, include an advertisement from The Oxford University Press, inviting candidates with significant lexicographical experience to apply for the post of managing editor for "bilingual dictionaries". The salary, naturally, is "appropriate".

Yours faithfully,
BARRY STOBBS,
107 Avenue La Bourdonnais,
75007 Paris, France.

ENTERTAINMENTS

01-481 1920

01-481 1920

THE SOUTH BANK CENTRE

SOUTH BANK CENTRE, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

SUNDAY 24 OCTOBER at 7.30 p.m.

MAURIZIO POLLINI

Only London Recital this Season

Chopin Debussy

For details see South Bank Panel

Philharmonia Orchestra

Music Director: Giuseppe Sinopoli

ESA-PEKKA SALONEN

(Principal Guest Conductor)

Wednesday Next 26 October at 7.30

LYNN HARRELL — cello

Ligeti: Louano

Elgar: Cello Concerto

Nilsen: Symphony No. 5

Tuesday 3 November at 7.30

CHO-LIANG LIN — violin

Ligeti: San Francisco Polyphony

Sibelius: Violin Concerto

Debussy: Images

Sponsored by NISSAN UK LIMITED

Tickets: £1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50, £8.50, £9.50, £10.50, £11.50, £12.50, £13.50, £14.50, £15.50, £16.50, £17.50, £18.50, £19.50, £20.50, £21.50, £22.50, £23.50, £24.50, £25.50, £26.50, £27.50, £28.50, £29.50, £30.50, £31.50, £32.50, £33.50, £34.50, £35.50, £36.50, £37.50, £38.50, £39.50, £40.50, £41.50, £42.50, £43.50, £44.50, £45.50, £46.50, £47.50, £48.50, £49.50, £50.50, £51.50, £52.50, £53.50, £54.50, £55.50, £56.50, £57.50, £58.50, £59.50, £60.50, £61.50, £62.50, £63.50, £64.50, £65.50, £66.50, £67.50, £68.50, £69.50, £70.50, £71.50, £72.50, £73.50, £74.50, £75.50, £76.50, £77.50, £78.50, £79.50, £80.50, £81.50, £82.50, £83.50, £84.50, £85.50, £86.50, £87.50, £88.50, £89.50, £90.50, £91.50, £92.50, £93.50, £94.50, £95.50, £96.50, £97.50, £98.50, £99.50, £100.50.

FRIDAY 6 NOVEMBER at 7.30 p.m.

Van Walsum Management presents

MITSUKO UCHIDA

(soloist/director)

MOZART PIANO CONCERTI

Nos 13 in C K415 and 24 in C minor K491

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

Programme also includes MOZART Serenade No. 13 and 4 Contrabassos K267

Sponsored by the Baring Foundation

Tickets: £1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50, £8.50, £9.50, £10.50, £11.50, £12.50, £13.50, £14.50, £15.50, £16.50, £17.50, £18.50, £19.50, £20.50, £21.50, £22.50, £23.50, £24.50, £25.50, £26.50, £27.50, £28.50, £29.50, £30.50, £31.50, £32.50, £33.50, £34.50, £35.50, £36.50, £37.50, £38.50, £39.50, £40.50, £41.50, £42.50, £43.50, £44.50, £45.50, £46.50, £47.50, £48.50, £49.50, £50.50, £51.50, £52.50, £53.50, £54.50, £55.50, £56.50, £57.50, £58.50, £59.50, £60.50, £61.50, £62.50, £63.50, £64.50, £65.50, £66.50, £67.50, £68.50, £69.50, £70.50, £71.50, £72.50, £73.50, £74.50, £75.50, £76.50, £77.50, £78.50, £79.50, £80.50, £81.50, £82.50, £83.50, £84.50, £85.50, £86.50, £87.50, £88.50, £89.50, £90.50, £91.50, £92.50, £93.50, £94.50, £95.50, £96.50, £97.50, £98.50, £99.50, £100.50.

Music Director: VLADIMIR ASHKENAZY

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

TUESDAY 10 NOVEMBER at 7.30

NEC International Series

BERLIOZ Overture, Roman Carnival

DELIOUS In a Summer Garden

MOZART Piano Concerto in G, K.415

SAINT-SAENS Symphony No. 3 (organ)

Conductor: SIR CHARLES GROVES

Soloists: JEAN-PIERRE RAMPAL, JOHN BIRCH

THURSDAY 12 NOVEMBER at 7.30

TCHAIKOVSKY Fantasy Overture, Romeo and Juliet

TCHAIKOVSKY Symphony No. 6 (Pathétique)

Conductor: ANTON DORATI

Soloist: JOSHUA BELL

Sponsored by Northern Telecom

TUESDAY 24 NOVEMBER at 7.30

NEC International Series

BEETHOVEN Overture, Egmont

BEETHOVEN Piano Concerto No. 4

BEETHOVEN Symphony No. 3 (Eroica)

Conductor: CHRISTOPH ESCHENBACH

Soloist: ALEXIS WEISSENBERG

Tickets: £1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50, £8.50, £9.50, £10.50, £11.50, £12.50, £13.50, £14.50, £15.50, £16.50, £17.50, £18.50, £19.50, £20.50, £21.50, £22.50, £23.50, £24.50, £25.50, £26.50, £27.50, £28.50, £29.50, £30.50, £31.50, £32.50, £33.50, £34.50, £35.50, £36.50, £37.50, £38.50, £39.50, £40.50, £41.50, £42.50, £43.50, £44.50, £45.50, £46.50, £47.50, £48.50, £49.50, £50.50, £51.50, £52.50, £53.50, £54.50, £55.50, £56.50, £57.50, £58.50, £59.50, £60.50, £61.50, £62.50, £63.50, £64.50, £65.50, £66.50, £67.50, £68.50, £69.50, £70.50, £71.50, £72.50, £73.50, £74.50, £75.50, £76.50, £77.50, £78.50, £79.50, £80.50, £81.50, £82.50, £83.50, £84.50, £85.50, £86.50, £87.50, £88.50, £89.50, £90.50, £91.50, £92.50, £93.50, £94.50, £95.50, £96.50, £97.50, £98.50, £99.50, £100.50.

Music Director: VLADIMIR ASHKENAZY

Sunday Matinees

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra

at Royal Festival Hall

November 15 at 3.15 p.m.

TCHAIKOVSKY

Fantasy Overture, Romeo and Juliet

Piano Concerto No. 1; Symphony No. 6 (Pathétique)

Conductor: Antoni Dorati

Soloist: Eliso Virsaladze

November 22 at 3.15 p.m.

ROSSINI Overture, The Thieving Magpie

BORODIN Polovnian Dances

GERSHWIN Rhapsody in Blue BIZET: Symphony in C

RAVEL: Bolero

Conductor: Enrique Bátiz

Soloist: Janis Vakariste

Tickets: £1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50, £8.50, £9.50, £10.50, £11.50, £12.50, £13.50, £14.50, £15.50, £16.50, £17.50, £18.50, £19.50, £20.50, £21.50, £22.50, £23.50, £24.50, £25.50, £26.50, £27.50, £28.50, £29.50, £30.50, £31.50, £32.50, £33.50, £34.50, £35.50, £36.50, £37.50, £38.50, £39.50, £40.50, £41.50, £42.50, £43.50, £44.50, £45.50, £46.50, £47.50, £48.50, £49.50, £50.50, £51.50, £52.50, £53.50, £54.50, £55.50, £56.50, £57.50, £58.50, £59.50, £60.50, £61.50, £62.50, £63.50, £64.50, £65.50, £66.50, £67.50, £68.50, £69.50, £70.50, £71.50, £72.50, £73.50, £74.50, £75.50, £76.50, £77.50, £78.50, £79.50, £80.50, £81.50, £82.50, £83.50, £84.50, £85.50, £86.50, £87.50, £88.50, £89.50, £90.50, £91.50, £92.50, £93.50, £94.50, £95.50, £96.50, £97.50, £98.50, £99.50, £100.50.

Music Director: VLADIMIR ASHKENAZY

Wigmore Hall

November 1 at 4 p.m.; 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 at 7.30 p.m.

MELOS QUARTET

BEETHOVEN CYCLE

The complete string quartets

For International Chamber Music Series brochure phone 01-935 2141

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL

THURSDAY 24 NOVEMBER at 7.30 p.m.

Monteverdi

VESPERS OF 1610

by Candlelight

Music to please a King, and beguile an Eucharist

CITY OF LONDON SINFONIA

Music Director/Conductor: RICHARD HICKOX

Soloists: PATRICIA KELLER, ELIZABETH LANE, SIMON GAY, ROBERT GILES, CHRISTOPHER HALL, RICHARD JACKSON, STEPHEN LARSEN, RICHARD HICKOX, SIMON WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL CHORUS

Tickets: £1.50, £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50, £6.50, £7.50, £8.50, £9.50, £10.50, £11.50, £12.50, £13.50, £14.50, £15.50, £16.50, £17.50, £18.50, £19.50, £20.50, £21.50, £22.50, £23.50, £24.50, £25.50, £26.50, £27.50, £28.50, £29.50, £30.50, £31.50, £32.50, £33.50, £34.50, £35.50, £36.50, £37.50, £38.50, £39.50, £40.50, £41.50, £42.50, £43.50, £44.50, £45.50, £46.50, £47.50, £48.50, £49.50, £50.50, £51.50, £52.50, £53.50, £54.50, £55.50, £56.50, £57.50, £58.50, £59.50, £60.50, £61.50, £62.50, £63.50, £64.50, £65.50, £66.50, £67.50, £68.50, £69.50, £70.50, £71.50, £72.50, £73.50, £74.50, £75.50, £76.50, £77.50, £78.50, £79.50, £80.50, £81.50, £82.50, £83.50, £84.50, £85.50, £86.50, £87.50, £88.50, £89.50, £90.50, £91.50, £92.50, £93.50, £94.50, £95.50, £96.50, £97.50, £98.50, £99.50, £100.50.

PURCELL ROOM

SUNDAY 24 OCTOBER at 7.30 p.m.

MIDDAY MOZART

TUESDAYS at 1.10 p.m.

DAVID A. MURPHY in Violin Recital

Mozart: Violin Concerto in D, K.211

Mozart: Violin Concerto in A, K.265

Mozart: Violin Concerto in G, K.216

Mozart: Violin Concerto in E, K.270

Mozart: Violin Concerto in C, K.215

Mozart: Violin Concerto in B, K.271

Mozart: Violin Concerto in F,

October 24-30, 1987

SATURDAY

A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE
ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

The jockey who fell from grace

Lester Piggott's reluctance to relinquish a lead was legendary. As yesterday's case shows, he feels the same about cash. Neil Lyndon reports

Newmarket, where Lester Piggott has lived throughout his adult life, is a few miles from Cambridge. The towns have much in common, not least the bone-chilling winds from the North Sea. They are both dominated by a single activity or business, arcane in its interests, remote from metropolitan distractions.

The professional inhabitants of both towns live in a thick atmosphere of seclusion, jealous of their peers' achievements, intensely studying form and measuring earnings in scholarly and professional journals which are unreadable by the population at large. They are both exclusive societies, conducted according to their own refined regulations, without much reference to or respect for the world at large.

As Newmarket embodies racing, Lester Piggott personifies Newmarket. He has been, for more than 30 years, the presiding genius of racing. Nobody alive in the world knows more than him about thoroughbred horses, and no man ever born has been able to ride them better. Piggott could make himself understood only in Newmarket was all he understood.

Excruciatingly hard of hearing and of speech, Lester could barely make sense of an outer world and could hardly make sense of himself to it. He became famous for his mutterings, for his grunting, strangled monosyllables, as for his legendary tightness with a pound. He knew as little what to do with his money as with words. All he could do with money was to accumulate and hoard, never to let go, never to express.

"People think," one of his long-term acquaintances said, "that because he's so deep about horses, he must know about everything. There is a myth of super-smartness about Lester — you know, the idea that he's a financial genius, as interested in the *Financial Times* as he is in the *Sporting Life*. It's nonsense."

"In all the time I've known him, he only ever gave me one financial tip. 'You ought to get into gold, you know,' he said. About three weeks later, gold took a record-breaking dive. He'd probably picked it up from an owner in the ring and he was passing it on as if it was his own wisdom."

You don't have to look far into Piggott's affairs to see that he has not been very clever in taking advantage of all the opportunities he possessed for enrichment. The Lloyd's group of members in which he

was involved lost a ton of money. He never had an agent; he never made television commercials, though he is the master of the monosyllable.

A friend once suggested to Lester Piggott that he should be managed by Mark McCormack. "Yeah, but he'll take 25 per cent," Lester snuffed. "That will leave you 75 per cent," replied the friend, "and that's 75 per cent more than the nothing you're getting at the moment."

Defending Piggott in court, Mr John Mathew QC criticized his client's earlier representatives at some length. Piggott had been "badly served and ill-advised by his professional advisers," he said, and he doubted whether Piggott would have found himself in court if he had sought advice appropriate to his riches. His friends feel that Piggott may not always have listened to the best financial advice. "The people around him were always distinctly fifth-rate," one friend said. "You might think that some of the owners for whom he has ridden in the last 30 years would have said: 'Listen, you must get your affairs in order.' But he wouldn't have listened. That's financial incompetence of a considerable order."

"Look at what he seems to have done with his money," says another friend. "He hoarded it in bank accounts. Evidence was given in court of accounts in Piggott's and many other names all over the world — in the Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Isle of Man, Channel Islands, Panama and Ireland. 'He didn't manage stocks and shares. He didn't invest it in new businesses. He wasn't making it grow. He simply dumped it in the bank and locked it up — when he didn't stuff it under his mattress. There's a Newmarket story about the time Lester's house was burgled and money was stolen from beneath his mattress. He went around moaning about it; and every-one kept asking: 'How many millions did they get, Lester?'"

"What was all that money for?" Piggott's wife Susan said to have expostulated when the tax authorities presented their breathtaking demands for their unpaid millions. Nobody who knows Lester can remember that he ever spent his money on an ostentatious object or pleasure, that he ever showed off an expensive new possession as a sign of his wealth. For very many years, even when

he had long established himself as the massable conqueror of classic races, the Piggotts lived in a semi-detached house in Newmarket which might have been fitting for a head lad rather than for the champion jockey.

A friend and fellow jockey remembers visiting this house in the mid-Sixties, having heard that Lester had installed a sauna and hoping to take advantage of it after a long morning's work on the heath. "It was the most primitive arrangement imaginable. The sauna was like a garden shed in the bathroom and when I said, 'Where's the shower?' he said, 'There isn't a shower, but you can have a bath.'"

Piggott's £500,000 training stables at Newmarket, which they moved from the semi, is a functional working establishment.

The subject of money appears fleetingly in Dick Francis's authoritative biography of Piggott. His "supposed" meanness is briefly discussed and dismissed in the subject's favour.

Lester has got a genuine pathological kink about money

And Lester is quoted as saying that stories about his being a millionaire are rubbish. "Dick really can't be forgiven for that," a friend says. "Lester has got a genuine pathological kink about money. It's as dominating a feature of his personality as his riding, and you can look at it in the same way. When you think about his riding, you get an image of this freakishly brilliant sportsman who was implacably possessive, who would hold on to a half-length lead by a tangible act of domination, as if to say 'It's mine, and I won't let go.' That's how he is about money. He was determined, with a monomania, to get every pound he was owed out of racing, just to be able to keep it."

Piggott's true income over his career is now anybody's guess and the bars of Newmarket are alive with the guessing game. The lowest figure advanced for his earnings during the Eighties, the richest years of his career, is £1 million per annum. As the drinks circulate and the excitement mounts, the figure climbs above £6 million a year. We know about his income in fees for rides and his shares in prize money. The problematical amounts are in the "presents" he may have received from owners, his shares in the syndication of classic winners he rode.

According to one excited guess, Piggott's share in the syndication of Nijinsky, his 1970 Triple Crown (Derby, 2,000 Guineas and St Leger) winner, alone might have brought him £350,000 a year during the Eighties. He rode more classic winners than any jockey in history and is most likely to have had a share in the syndication of each horse. His total "take" from syndications might, therefore, be any amount from hundreds of thousands to several millions a year. Tax officials at the Ipswich court were privately conceding that the sums at issue in Piggott's conviction are unlikely to represent his still undisclosed income.

His income from gifts and betting is, by its nature, impossible to assess. "Once the Arabs came into the frame as owners," a friend says, "the size of gifts went out of sight. They hand it over in vast, immeasurable quantities."

Admitted in court was the existence of an account with the Allied-Irish Bank containing £1,359,000, the proceeds of owners' bets on Piggott's winning rides. This money was represented as gifts by owners. But Piggott's role in the making of those bets must be open to question. If he had said: "Put £10,000 on for me," was he betting — in contravention of the Jockey Club laws? As his own counsel said in court: "An owner's bet for a jockey might easily be construed as a jockey's bet for himself."

None of Lester's friends would say that they had ever



The ninth Derby win, on Teenoso in 1983: Piggott's tax had already been twice investigated

LIFE AND TIMES OF A BORN WINNER

1935: Born of pure racing stock on Guy Fawkes day, Lester Keith to his and Keith Piggott. Father a successful National Hunt jockey and trainer. Mother a member of the Ricketts jockey family.
1948: At 12, wins first race at Haydock Park on The Chase.
1950: Champion apprentice with 52 winners. Already the racing authorities had banned him three times.
1954: At 18 romps home on Never Say Die to become youngest Derby winner ever. Six months later is banned by Jockey Club for six months for reckless riding.
1957: Double victory with Derby and 2,000 Guineas. Later teams up with trainer Vincent

O'Brien to form unbeatable partnership.
1960: Marries Susan Armstrong; two daughters.
1970: Riding Nijinsky, wins the 2,000 Guineas, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, St Leger and Derby.
1975: Awarded OBE.
1982: Rides his 4,000th winner at Newbury.
1984: Overtakes Frank Buckle's classic record of 27 classic winners with two victories in the Oaks and St Leger.
1985: Retires, having passed the winning post 4,349 times, 28 times in the Classics; 11 times champion jockey.
1986: First Royal Ascot winner — Cutting Blade — as a trainer.

coincidence, to say the least, that the tax people should come down on him only when he had retired from racing. After all, he had been earning his money in exactly the same way for 30 years. The inspector of the Inland Revenue for Newmarket must understand the flow of cash in the racing business. Why didn't they nab him before?

It emerged in court yesterday that Piggott was investigated twice, between 1971 and 1973 and again between 1981 and 1983. At the conclusion of each investigation, he made a declaration of untaxed income and reached a settlement with the authorities. He promised that he had declared all of his income. He lied.

"The authorities were looking for a way into the racing business," says a Piggott friend. "They knew what was going on, exactly as they had known about the 'old Spanish Customs' of Fleet Street. But they needed an instrument with which to prise racing open. The Henry Cecil letter was that instrument."

The notorious letter sent out from the trainer Henry Cecil's yard to owners, giving Piggott's terms for rides and requiring payments in cash, must be recorded as one of the oddest acts in the annals of commercial partnership and friendship. By sanctioning the letter, Cecil exposed Piggott to the detailed attentions of the authorities; as a means of ensuring secrecy, his suggestion that the recipients should destroy the letter after reading it was laughably inept. Why did he do it?

"It's a typical Newmarket act," says one of the voices of the town. "Henry and Lester were simply unaware of a wider world, beyond racing, in which the act of sending that letter would have resonant consequences. They make a perfect pair, in that sense."

Piggott's deceptions with the authorities when he was first investigated can also be seen as a blind incomprehension of a real external world and his position in it — indeed, that is how they were represented in his defence in court. He did not perceive the peril of his position. He had lived his life in the thick of physical danger and had been, at many times, horribly injured on the track, only to return to the saddle and the winning post as if nothing had happened. Evidence was submitted to the court that these injuries had

caused brain damage, impairing Piggott's already limited intelligence. The perils of his occupation did not bother him. The potential penalties for tax evasion did not even register upon his mind.

His friends are brought near to tears, truly, to think about it. "The simplest thing in the world is to pay your taxes, if you've got the money," one says. "And, God knows, he had the money. He had done

all the hard things. He had been the greatest jockey who ever lived. He had successfully made the transition to being a trainer, the only jockey who has ever had the makings of a really great trainer. It's tragic to think that one of the greatest geniuses of sport is now likely to be remembered chiefly for having gone to court and to prison."

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Lester's answer to any trouble was always to get on a horse and ride

known him to bet, though one of them described "odd phone calls he would get and, saying that he would take them in another room, he would get up and pad away." Another man, himself a jockey, said: "All jockeys bet. It's a way of giving yourself some interest if you've got to ride at Pontefract on a wet and cold afternoon."

By any form of ready reckoning, then, Lester Piggott's income must be accounted among the highest for an individual in the western world. Very few individuals — magnates, tycoons, the greatest stars of entertainment — enjoy an annual income of millions. Their names are all very well known, being published in monotonous lists in

glossy magazines to prick the envy of the covetous. Piggott's name has never appeared in any such list.

How did he keep his name out of that spotlight? How did he manage to avoid the attentions of the tax authorities for so many years, while remaining one of the highest earning men in Britain? One of his friends answers the second of these questions with a sinister speculation: "Lester's answer to any trouble, throughout his life, was always to get on a horse and ride it better than any man in the world. He has always been in trouble — with the stewards, with owners, with the press — and his answer, the exercise of his genius, has always rescued him. It strikes me as a peculiar

INDEX

Full radio and TV weekend guide — p21

Arts Diary	19	Gardening	16
Bridge	19	Out and About	16
Chess	19	Open	20
Comics	20	Reviews	19
Crossword	19	Shopping	16
Dances	20	Times Cook	17
Diet	17	Travel	17
Entertainment	17	TV News	20

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Edited by Shona Crawford Poole

TRAVEL 2

Behind the lace curtain



Brussels has a dull reputation, but, says our correspondent Richard Owen, it is also a city of exquisite historic architecture and gastronomic delight

There are really two Brussels: the cosmopolitan "capital of Europe" and the city which existed long before the EEC. Nato and the multinationals arrived. What a pity that for some the word Brussels should conjure up, at best, chocolate, lace and the rather shabby Atomium; at worst, grey eurocratic offices and drizzle.

It is true that Brussels can be staid. But the pejorative sense of "Brussels" — as in Brussels to alter this, impose that — really refers to the building which dominates the view from the *Times* office window. It is the Berlaymont, the star-shaped home of the European Commission and a million EEC directives that Brussels taxi drivers refer to simply as "the Common Market". You can have a guided tour of the Berlaymont (named after the girls school which once stood on the site) to see where the painstaking work of creating a united Europe is done. Do also glance at the once charming but now decaying quarter of terraced houses in which the Berlaymont is set, before they are swept away for a futuristic complex to be known as Euro City.

On the other hand Brussels still has plenty of art deco and many native Brussels — while happy to have the attention and income of the international community — go about their daily lives as if the Common Market buildings were in a ghetto.

The city fathers have a great deal of modern barbarism to answer for themselves: there are offices near the baroque centre of Brussels every bit as ghastly as the EEC tower blocks. The way in which the great medieval cathedral of St Gudule, on a hill above the historic Grand Place in the lower town, has been hemmed in by graceless modern buildings is scandalous.

None the less, Brussels has charm, comfort and hidden delights. Few squares in Europe can match the astonishing Grand Place, the perfectly preserved (and restored) cobbled central square down in the lower town, dominated by the elaborate spire of the 15th Century town hall. Here is a true symbol of Europe, rich with Dutch and Spanish associations. You approach the Grand Place through narrow side streets, so that the impact is breathtaking. Visit the absurd *manneken pis* nearby if you must, but I would rather pause in one of the baronial cafes on the Grand Place, always crowded, with log fires in winter: the King of Spain and the Golden Boot are favourites. Try the hot chocolate, or *Mandarine Na-*

poison, the local orange liqueur, and admire the stonework on the guild houses opposite.

A short walk from the Grand Place brings you to the Opera, home of the recently restored Theatre de la Monnaie. If you can get a ticket, judge for yourself the Monnaie's efforts to regain standards comparable with Paris or Covent Garden. If not, have a snack by way of consolation at the *Café de l'Opera* on the square and try to ignore the Berlaymont-type building — the Centre Monnaie — which faces the Opera and houses the city administration and a shopping centre.

The adjacent Rue Neuve and Rue Adolphe Max even have — more importantly for expatriate families, perhaps, than for visitors — a Marks and Spencer and a W.H. Smith. For rather more exclusive shopping head up the hill from the lower town toward the glamorous Avenue Louise in the upper town, the Regent Street of Brussels, walking at least part of the way so as not to miss treasures on the way up the hill — the Royal Palace, the modern Royal Library, with a Renaissance chapel incorporated into it, the exquisite Sablon Square, all cafes and antique shops; the monumental Court of Justice (where the Heyssel rioters are to be tried); and the art museums. At the Musée des Beaux Arts, muse on Auden's poem of that title, his reflection on Bruegel's painting *The Fall of Icarus*. The Museum of Modern Art next door, most of it underground, is a marvel of modern architecture housing collections of Magritte, Delvaux and others.

Now best and last: food and drink. Belgium is famous for the variety of its beers. At least one resident correspondent could write a thesis on them. If you want a true Brussels experience pass up Stella Artois type lagers (which you can get anywhere in Europe) for the lesser known local beers, from fruity brews like Rodenbach and cherry-flavoured Kriek to beers brewed by trappists (Vondel, Maredsous, Lucifer) and those which ferment in the bottle (Coursendonk, Geuze). For a test of stamina, and liver, go through the list at the *Mortle Sabote* (Sudden Death) downhill from the cathedral or Le Jugement Dernier (The Last Judgement) on Chaussee d'Haecht. The names of the bars speak for themselves.

As for restaurants, it is a commonplace that Brussels outclasses even Paris in gastronomy. Any list is selective, and a foreign



Grand Place, the perfectly preserved jewel in the lower town

TRAVEL NOTES

Tailor Made City Breaks (01-372 5641) runs holidays from £65. Cosmos (01-464 3400) and regional numbers; Townsend Thoresen Continental Weekenders (0304 214422), Sealink Mini-Break Holidays (01-821 1751), Value Vacations (01-253

5454). Cresta Cities (061-869 8111) are among the choices. Restaurants: Maison du Cygne (5118244); Cravache d'Or (5383748); Ravenstein (5127788); Comme Chez Soi (5122921); Elephant Bleu (5744962); Portes des Indes (5478651).

correspondent's pocket, contrary to popular belief, is limited: but an ideal list would include the Maison du Cygne, right on the Grand Place; the Cravache d'Or, near the Avenue Louise; the Ravenstein, housed in a Renaissance building near the Royal Palace somehow overlooked by the developers; Comme Chez Soi, a tiny restaurant run by Belgium's top chef, Pierre Wuytens; and — for an exotic experience — either the Thai cuisine of the Elephant Bleu on the Chaussee de

Waterloo or the Indian cooking of the elegant Portes des Indes, on Avenue Louise. But for that matter you might just as well take pot luck in two places close to the Grand Place: the unbelievable Rue des Bouchers, where every single building is a gaily lit restaurant, many first class, and St Catherine's Quay, built round part of the old North Sea canal and specializing in fish.

Brussels food (hopeless for weight watchers) was a profound and pleasant shock when we arrived

from Moscow two years ago. In years to come we will no doubt

dream of returning to Brussels from some less favoured spot just to have dinner, or perhaps to buy incomparably succulent Belgian chocolates from Neuhaus, Godiva or, most luscious of all, Wittersen on the Sablon Square. The EEC may clear whole streets but it has not, so far, standardized the once in a lifetime experience which is a Wittersen's chocolate cake.

Pegging prices to Oz and back

TRAVEL NEWS

Jetabout, an offshoot of Qantas, has managed to peg the price of a holiday in Australia at less than £1,000 in its new 1987-88 programme.

The minimum price of £995 — which applies only to March departures — includes the return flight to Australia, 14 nights accommodation at a range of hotels throughout the country or in Singapore, plus travel insurance. A similar trip between April 1 and June 30 costs £1,084 but rises to £1,204 in the high season which runs from now until February 29.

Flights are with Qantas daily from Heathrow, except Friday, or twice-weekly from Manchester. Information: 0345 010900

Santa call

Goodwood Travel will be operating four of its popular day trips by Concorde to Finnish Lapland over the Christmas period this year. The two-hour supersonic flights, which cost £1,999 will operate from Heathrow on Christmas Day itself as well as on December 19, 20 and 27. The day's programme includes a visit to Santa Claus's "office", and a Lapp-style Christmas banquet with 50 dishes to choose from. Information: 0227 65967.

Fly deals

Northwest Airlines has come up with a new programme of city hotel packages for visitors to the USA. About 100 hotels in 19 cities are featured but, not surprisingly, the deals are available only in conjunction with Northwest flights from the UK. Sample prices per person for two nights are \$66 (about £40) at the Los Angeles Quality Inn Airport or \$191 (£116) at New York's Waldorf Astoria. Information: 0424 224400.

Early saver

Operators and agents are still trying to persuade us to book early for our 1988 holidays. Horizon Travel Centres (0800 424353) is offering a 10 per cent reduction on the deposit for any operator's holiday booked before November 30 and a similar saving on the basic holiday cost if it is paid in full at the time of booking. American Airplan (0932 246166) is cutting the price of its US holidays next year by £25 on all bookings made before the end of 1987.

Battle plan

Operators of special-interest holidays are doubtless planning bowls packages to Plymouth in July next year to tie in with the 400th anniversary of the Spanish Armada. The city will be organizing a number of events throughout the month, including re-enactments of Sir Francis Drake's famous game on Plymouth Hoe on July 19 and of the battle itself on July 28. Information 0752 261125.

Cost soars

The increasing cost of aviation fuel means that winter holidaymakers are facing surcharges and Thomson Holidays says the charges for December departures range between £4 and £7 per head. Most operators reserve the right to increase prices by up to £10 to take account of fuel price rises this winter, but for next summer Thomson and Horizon have increased this limit to £15.

Philip Ray

TRAVEL BOOKS

● After Rome and Jerusalem, Santa in Spain was the most important place of pilgrimage in medieval Europe. Over the centuries, the Way of St. James became a cultural highway rich in artistic and spiritual treasures. In *The Pilgrim Route to Santiago*, (Phaidon, £25), Pablo Keller's camera sees the sacred sculpture in closer and more moving detail than the naked eye and records the passing landscape quite beautifully. The story is told by Brian and Marcus Tate.

There are writers who journey to write, and travellers who write in order to travel. Christina Dowdell, an inveterate and incorrigible wanderer, is the latter. In *A Traveller on Horseback in Eastern Turkey and Iran*, (Hodder and Stoughton, £12.95), she trots happily and without too much introspection through rural life.

● Only names with magical associations appear in *A Guide to the Magical Places of England, Wales and Scotland* by Guy Williams, Constable, £7.95. Tall tales are retold as in this entry for Arundel, Sussex. "In the castle here there is a long sword called Morglay."

It is believed to have been used by the giant Bevis, one-time Warden of the Castle.

S.C.P.

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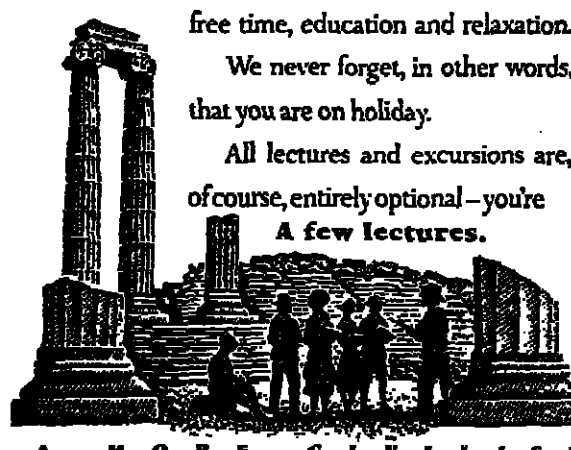
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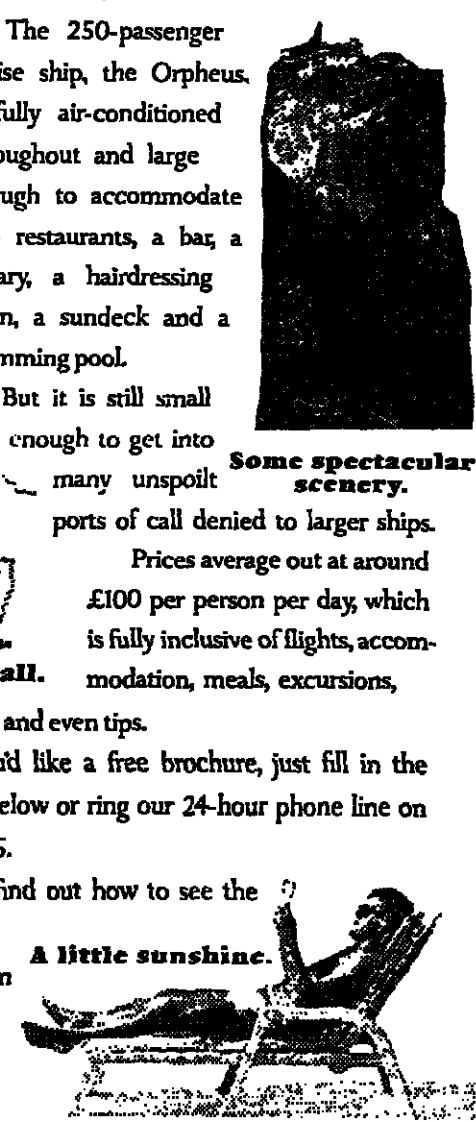
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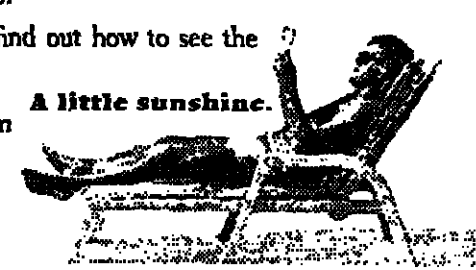
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THE TIMES COOK

Where sea meets the pie

Dana Landwehr



You don't have to wait for an R in the month now imported shellfish are on the menu all year. Frances Bissell opens up their secrets and suggests a novel ending for a dinner party

Throughout the autumn, winter and spring, shellfish is generally available. Indeed, with oyster farming, one has no longer to wait for an R in the month to be able to enjoy them. If only farming them would bring the prices down! To make matters worse, our local oyster population has been hit by disease. Many oysters are imported from France and are, therefore, more expensive. Mussels and clams are considerably cheaper and can be used in certain recipes instead of oysters. I had to do the opposite in Hong Kong. When I wanted to put the celeriac and mussel salad on the buffet menu I was asked if I would mind using oysters, as the mussels were far too expensive.

You might like to consider some of the unusual ways of using shellfish. Rather than as a starter, served on its own, why not revive the old custom of serving a savoury at the end of a dinner party? Oysters or mussels wrapped in a small thin piece of streaky bacon and grilled is one of the classics. Shellfish combined with meat again in that Dickensian-sounding "steak, kidney and oyster pie". This is a good way of making a few small oysters go a long way. At a pinch, you could use tinned or smoked oysters, and frozen oysters would also not be a bad substitute. The meat for the dish is best cooked the day before required, to allow the flavours to develop.

Celeriac and mushroom salad with mussels (Serves 4)

If you cannot get celeriac, finely sliced celery heart can be substituted. But don't be afraid to ask your greengrocer to get some celeriac for you, if he or she doesn't normally stock it.

24 large mussels
1/2 lb/225g button mushrooms
1 lemon
1/2 lb/225g celeriac
4oz/100g various lettuce leaves and watercress
2 cloves garlic
3 tbsps thick Greek yoghurt or mayonnaise
1 dessertspoon Dijon, mild mustard
salt, pepper
fresh herbs as available

Scrub and rinse the mussels very thoroughly under cold running water, knocking off any barnacles

with the back of a knife blade. Tug off the beard. Put the mussels in a lidded saucepan over a high heat. Steam until they open, about two to three minutes. Remove from the heat and strain off the cooking liquor to add to the salad dressing later. When cooked enough to handle, remove the mussels from their shells and place in a bowl of cool water to stop them drying out.

Wipe the button mushrooms. If very fresh and white, they should not require peeling. Slice or quarter them and sprinkle lemon juice over them. Peel the celeriac and cut into matchstick-size pieces or shred in the food processor. Drop immediately into water to which you've added a squeeze of lemon or spoonful of vinegar to stop it

discolouring while you quickly prepare the rest of the salad.

Arrange the salad leaves on four plates. Crush the garlic cloves and add to the yoghurt. Beat in the mustard, salt and pepper. Drain the celeriac and stir into the dressing. Add the mushrooms. You can, if you like, add a little of the mussel liquor for flavouring. Spoon the celeriac and mushroom salad over the lettuce. Drain the mussels and arrange these on top, garnishing with such fresh herbs as you have available.

Steak, kidney and oyster pie (Serves 4)
1lb/450g lean beef, such as top rump
6oz/175g ox kidney
1 onion

2 tbsps olive oil
1 tbsps flour
pinch each of salt, pepper and paprika
1/2 bottle/350ml good, full-bodied red wine
12 oysters (or more if you can afford them)
1/2 lb/225g puff pastry or shortcrust pastry
egg and milk to glaze

Trim any fat and gristle from the meat, and cut it into 1 inch/2.5cm cubes. Cut up the ox kidney into similar sized pieces, and snip out the fatty core with a pair of kitchen scissors. Peel and thinly slice the onion, and fry it in the olive oil until golden brown. Remove the onion

and place in the bottom of a casserole. Put the flour into a sturdy paper bag, together with the seasoning and in it shake the pieces of beef and kidney, a few at a time until coated with the seasoned flour. Fry the meat, in batches, until well browned all over, remove it from the pan and place in the casserole.

Pour the wine into the frying pan, boil it and reduce it slightly, scraping up all the bits of meat and onion which might have stuck to the frying pan, and pour it into the casserole. Cover and cook for 1 1/2 to 2 hours, on a very low heat (gas mark 2 to 3, 150-170 deg C/300-325 deg F). Cool and refrigerate overnight, if preparing in advance. If not, allow to cool somewhat, then transfer the meat and juices to a pie dish. Open the oysters carefully and strain any juices into the meat. Arrange the oysters on top of the meat, evenly distributed. Roll out the pastry, and cover the meat with it, pressing it down at the edges to seal it. Make one or two slits with a knife in the top of the pastry to let steam escape. Use the pastry trimmings to make decorations for the top of the pie, if you wish, and brush it with beaten egg and milk. Bake in the top half of a pre-heated oven (gas mark 5 to 6, 190-200 deg C/375-400 deg F) for 15 minutes, until the pastry is cooked. If you have prepared the meat the night before, bake it for 20 minutes.

And finally, a recipe which has nothing to do with shellfish but which would follow rich meat dishes very well.

Apple and melon in ginger honey (Serves 4 to 6)

1 small chunk fresh ginger
2 tbsps clear honey
2 tbsps water
3 crisp, red dessert apples
1 lemon
1 small, ripe melon

Peel and slice the ginger, then cut into tiny strips. Heat the honey and water to boiling point. Add the ginger and simmer it for two minutes. Remove from the heat and allow to macerate overnight.

Next day quarter and core the apples, and slice them into a glass bowl. Sprinkle with lemon juice. Cut the melon in half, remove the seeds and scoop out in small balls or cut into chunks. Add to the apples and pour on the syrup. Chill for an hour or two before serving.

DRINK

Wetting the palate...

On a rainswept visit to the banks of the Gironde, Jane MacQuitty makes some discoveries



It says much for the charm of the Cotes de Bordeaux scenery and its inhabitants that my recent wet, gloomy three-day visit to this unknown and unfashionable Bordeaux satellite did not dampen my appreciation of its wines. Given the vintage time delay, however, 1987 Cotes de Bordeaux wines, and perhaps those from the other side of the river, too, are likely to be disappointing. With the world's red wine spotlight firmly, and sometimes it seems exclusively, trained on the left bank of the Gironde, the right bank Cotes properties are mostly and unjustly ignored. Yet both the left and right bank vineyards produce the straight Bordeaux and the

Like Bourg, more red vines are grown here than white and these agreeable light, lively wines are predominantly Merlot topped up again with Cabernet and Malbec. One of the best is the excellent '83 Chateau Segonzac (Arthur Rackhams, £4.95), whose garnet red colour is backed up by a well-made, rich, spicy, gamey palate.

The next day we journeyed down the picturesque right bank of the Dordogne, passing by Pomerol and St Emilion, until we arrived at the Cotes de Francs, the smallest and least known of all the Cotes regions yet curiously perhaps the most promising. The young vigneron, such as those of the Chateau de Francs and Chateau Puygnaud, are making some very impressive Merlot

They are still little known, but it won't be for long

dominated reds worth seeking out. Cotes de Francs, which is next to Francs and more importantly St Emilion, currently is producing the finest Cotes wines. Classy Castillon reds contain almost 70 per cent Merlot and Cabernet and their rich, fruity wines should appeal to every one. The family-run '83 Chateau Belcier (£3.79 from The Market, £3.55 from Winecellars, 153-155 Wandsworth High Street, London SW18) is a good example of the Castillon style.

Our first stop was the Cotes de Bourg, whose firm and somewhat unexciting reds made from a blend of Cabernet, Merlot and Malbec are considered better than that of its next door neighbour, Blaye. Cordier, the big Bordeaux merchant's, young, grassy, chunky, non-vintage Cotes de Bourg makes a pleasant enough introduction to the Cotes' style, but priced at £2.99 (Oodles) not value.

On to the Premiers Cotes de Blaye, a large slightly less appealing area than Bourg, on the right bank of the Gironde.

I apologise to those who wrote to me about my column of October 10. In it, I mistakenly used the word English instead of British; I did not, of course, intend to refer to the English whisky industry.

EATING OUT

On the outposts of the Orient

Jonathan Meades goes in search of the flavour of the Far East, and finds an oddity and a disappointment

Japanese restaurants in the West are the products of three forces. The first was the *miset*, the Japanese farmers and smallholders of northern California and Oregon who were dispossessed of their land in the Second World War and didn't get it back. So they went into the restaurant business.

The second force, if that's the word, was the Californian tendency to look across the Pacific for much of its cultural stimulus. The third, and more recent force, the most strongly felt in Britain, is the migration here of Japanese banks, businesses, brokers, etc. What these disparate causes have in common is an *idea* of Japan in the form of tourist board escapism.

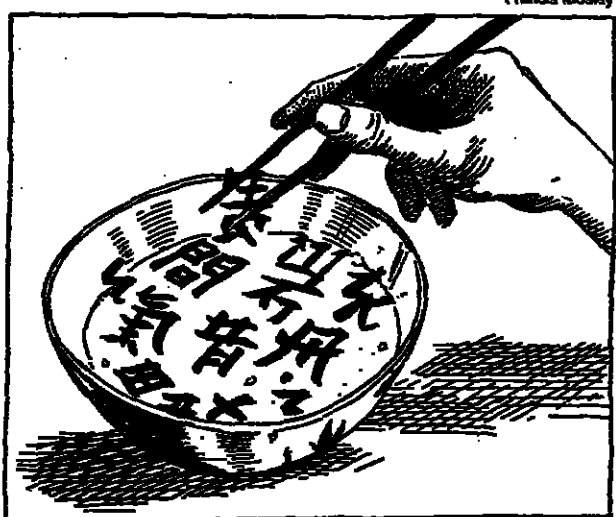
They have fostered and accepted folklore, national colour laid on thick, ceremony, high formality. This has eased as Japanese restaurants have become more widespread but escapism is still the norm; it is, mark, an escapism that is clearly well-

come by Japanese businessmen working here. It is a world away from the grind of VDU's and whole meat futures. And even in those establishments where a tempered informality has begun to prevail in the service, the styles of cooking are still those of the mock *gesia* joints.

Ikkyu is the only place in London, perhaps in Britain, which has no truck with this mainstream. It is a basement approached by an insubstantial looking staircase near Goodge Street station. It is, no doubt, like stepping into the Tokyo that the inhabitants of that city know rather than the one which tourists are directed to.

The decor is chaotic, makeshift, improvised. The atmosphere is chaotic. Sake comes from massive plastic dispensers. Shelves are littered with vacuum flasks and kitschy pots. The kitchen is a bedlam. It is a great bargain and an indisputable oddity.

The cooking here is of the



sort called *robatakyaki*: it is rustic, home cooking done with some style. There are evident links with the peasant cooking of countries unknown when the dishes evolved - I once ate an elemental stew here, made of potatoes and shredded beef. That tuber doesn't figure in any other sort of Japanese cookery and I do not know whether the dish was "genuine", but it had, as I say, much in common with slow cooked casseroles from such places as Ireland, Piedmont, Mongolia.

Recently I ate a meal of grilled pike, miso (bean curd) soup and sashimi (raw fish). The pike was actually an entire pickled, about nine inches long and unviscerated.

The miso soup has nothing

to do with the habitually encountered homogenized product of that name; it has the meatiness of a proper bean stock and is essentially savoury. Like everything else here it is served in portions that obviate the quest for a post-prandial sandwich. And it is not served as artwork. You get a big bowlful of slightly vinegared mackerel, salmon, salmon eggs, octopus, langoustine, something that may be abalone, something that may be mullet, plus slices of sweetish omelette and a dice of ginger and spring onion.

You can sit at surprisingly smart tables, the easternmost of which is far beneath Tottenham Court Road. Or you can sit at the unsmart bar which

accommodates about a dozen bodies and which is ideal for the lone luncher - who should bring a book since the service is sluggish.

With two Kirin beers, the bill for one was £19, including service, but not including the extra bowl of soup given for telling the chef how much the first had been enjoyed.

Hunan is also a lone outpost of a kind of cooking, this time regional. The region itself is in south-west China and its food enjoys a certain vogue in the USA. It is not easy, on the evidence of this smart place on the borders of Chelsea and Victoria, to understand why. We dutifully ate the Hunan specialties - frogs' legs in tart, vinegary sauce, stuffed commercial mushrooms in tart vinegary sauce, scallops in more of the same.

Deep fried wan tun, filled with a Malaysian sort of curry, were better and "soft and peppery" baby spare ribs were acceptable snacks. It is undoubtedly a popular establishment because of, rather than despite, its very stiff prices. I suspect.

Four starters and three main courses (the others were indifferent dishes of chicken and braised lamb) cost £38 - this was without any drink save tea. Not a good deal.

Ikkyu: 67 Tottenham Court Road W1 (636 9280) 12.30-2.30pm and 6-11.15pm Mon to Fri.
Hunan: 51 Pimlico Road SW1 (730 5712) 12noon-2.30pm and 6-11pm ever day.

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THE ARTS

Denis the menace

Outside those people who consider that politics is already a branch of show business, Denis Healey has long been a great loss to the entertainment industry. In *Healey at 70* (Channel 4) he was invited to look back on his life so far, from the new perspective of the back benches. This he did with characteristic frankness and charm.

Wicked verbal caricatures appeared at every chapter of his early life and his front-bench career. Lyndon Johnson was a monster, Ernest Bevin

TELEVISION

hated foreigners, and Jimmy Carter, like Ted Heath, suffered from being a poor boy leading a rich man's party.

Only once did the ruthless wit waver, at the mention of Harold Wilson. Had he disliked Wilson, the interviewer inquired? There was a careful pause. Wilson was a likeable man, Healey said at length, but just a little bit devious.

This was a brief account of a long career which seemed all the more tantalizing for the acute judgement which underpinned the wit. Healey reserved his most polished phrases for the present. He boldly accused Mrs Thatcher of luck in the form of billions in North Sea oil revenue; he praised Neil Kinnock as the man who had redefined socialism for an age in which council houses had fitted carpets and videos. He also credited the Labour leader with turning the politics of envy on its head.

The Good Life Guide (LWT) had no such ambitions. This set out to activate the viewers' aspirations by itemizing the necessities of affluent life — beginning with four walls and a Jacuzzi. The tone was tongue-in-cheek but this new series still seems to be a distant relation of the egotistical American show, *Lifestyles of the Rich and Famous*. Inevitably the high-fiving road led at once to Docklands, where the home of publisher Anthony Blond was selected as the ultimate in upward mobility.

Celia Brayfield

Eternally flat triangle

LONDON THEATRE

The Living Room

Royalty

Having launched into business with a guaranteed winner, the Royalty Theatre Company continues with this risky revival of Graham Greene's first play, not seen in London since 1953. If casting ensured success, Bryan Forbes's production would have it in the bag, but I think they have backed a dud.

Written shortly after *The End of the Affair*, the play is another study in adultery, saturated in the sexual anguish of middle age. Michael, a psychology lecturer burdened with a hysterical wife, falls for a teenage girl he meets as family executor on the occasion of her mother's funeral.

So far the story has the makings of a standard erotic triangle, which Greene then translates into a pyramid by adding the spiritual dimension. Rose is the daughter of a Roman Catholic mother, and comes to live with a pair of devout old aunts and an uncle who is a crippled priest.



Two out of three: Peter Blythe and Katharine Schlessinger, weighed down by spiritual anguish

To the ordinary emotional problems of smothering a marriage are added the burdens of mortal sin. As Greene's readers could predict, the action vigorously demolishes the family's claims to sanctity, before showing the Hound of Heaven seizing its prey in the end.

The main life of the play resides in its environment: a dank suburban house with most of the rooms closed off after the death of an occupant. The living room is one feeble outpost of continuing existence in the midst of a tomb. Here Aunt Teresa (Dulcie Gray) passes through, face

convulsed into a mummified grimace, pretending to be invisible as she makes her way to the lavatory.

When death strikes here too, the iron-willed Aunt Helen (Judy Campbell) collapses in panic and sets about sealing it off like all the others. The house is a home for those

who cannot endure the facts of the flesh and evidently represent aspects of Roman Catholic obscurantism; but it remains a pungently real place. It is this that justifies Greene in having presented it on a stage.

In doing so, he has denied himself the flexibility and depths of narrative; and the play discloses that his unsurpassed gifts for story-telling desert him in the theatre.

In spite of the well-considered performances of Peter Blythe and Paul Danner (mainly registering suspicion and grief with barely a change of expression) conscience simply seems to get in the way of events.

When Greene does subside into the tactics of the well-made play — saving up the arrival of the wronged wife for a last-act confrontation — he plunges into an emotional quagmire that would have looked mawkish even to Pinter's audiences.

I admired Katharine Schlessinger's firm-minded development as an *ingenue* conducting her sexual education at top speed. However, even as she tells the story, you do not much care about what happens next.

Irving Wardle

Panic anew, intrigues of old

PARIS THEATRE

Bréviaire d'amour d'un haltérophile

Petit Odeon

Genouise

Théâtre National de l'Odeon

An inspired piece of double billing is the programming of the world premiere of Fernando Arrabal's new play *Bréviaire d'amour d'un haltérophile* (A Weight-Lifter's Bible of Love) at the Petit Odeon, to coincide with a prestigious revival at the main theatre of René de Obaldia's first play

Genouise, written nearly 30 years ago.

Fernando Arrabal has not written anything for the French stage for seven years, not through lethargy, but because he has been busy, mainly in the United States. *Bréviaire d'amour d'un haltérophile* is lashed together with all his stock-in-trade obsessions: indecency, violence, torture, and a strong dose of panic.

Job, played by the convincingly muscle-bound Jacques Le Carpentier, could be any next-door body-building fanatic, drawing spiritual strength from his unconsummated love for the enigmatic, unseen Phyllis. Tao, played by the wiry, steel-sprung Jean-Philippe Puymanet, could be any one of the androgynous sado-masochists that make up today's big city slime.

Job, during an attempt to beat the world weight-lifting record, leaves the

arena between each lift to recoup his physical and mental forces. His solitary contemplation is disturbed by the arrival of the mysterious Tao, who suddenly appears, clinging to the pipework running along the wall of the intimate auditorium. The audience cringes involuntarily as he scuttles past their ears, to drop like a deadly black widow spider into Bernard Michel's highly effective design: a maddeningly dripping tap and a totem pole of video screens.

The two men move into a spiralling Arraballesque, that swirls them into a surrealist battle in which Job's apparent purity is savagely corrupted by the eunuch Tao. The skin-crawling perfection of Le Carpentier's and Puymanet's performances fingers disturbingly in the mind.

There is a contrasting aura of

wholesomeness about Obaldia's *Genouise*, despite it being an idiosyncratic murder mystery. It is French theatre of the absurd at its most effervescent. The exquisitely eccentric Madame de Tuberoise gives a dinner party to show off her two prize guests, an arrestingly handsome married couple from Genouise, an unknown country. Her pet poet falls in love with the stranger's beautiful wife and the world moves slightly on its axis.

The dinner party becomes a sophisticated game of murder played by the guests' alter egos. *Genouise* is an intriguing intellectual jigsaw, which satisfyingly slots together in the closing moments. But it depends on the illuminative powers of the director and cast, and in this production the latter outshines the former.

Diane Hill

Happy return to intimacy

DANCE

Carmen

Studio, Glasgow

The Scottish Ballet has achieved something which its rivals south of the border will envy by completing its Glasgow headquarters with a studio theatre all of its own.

This will not replace the Theatre Royal for the big productions in Glasgow, since it seats only 182 people, but it enriches the company's work by permitting a much increased number of performances.

Also, because the audience is so close to the performers, it encourages a return to the style of intimate and dramatic dancing which marked the early days of the company's forerunner, Western Theatre Ballet.

This restoration of a valuable quality to the repertory, by extending the dancers, is surely going to benefit their work in bigger houses.

Carmen, the first of three programmes for the opening season, gains enormously by the transfer from the vast cavern of the Playhouse Edinburgh where it was premiered

two years ago. Peter Darrell has taken the opportunity to revise the ballet, omitting two scenes that provided a spectacle but side-tracked the main action. The outcome is a slimmer, much more intense structure concentrating on the essential narrative, which follows Mérimée's story, not the opera.

Guy Hamilton has similarly adapted his score, now played by just six on-stage musicians with himself conducting from the piano. This aptly accentuates the gypsy quality he gives to melodies, some from Bizet's opera, but others from his less familiar chamber

works and from *The Fair Maid of Perth*.

Noriko Ohara as Carmen and Robert Hampton as Don José both give powerfully intense and subtly shaded performances which carry conviction even when watched from only a few feet away.

Paul Tyers, Ken Burke and Tristan Borrer as Zuniga, Remendado and Carmen's bandit husband also show that the company as a whole is adjusting to the new opportunities quickly and successfully.

John Percival

James Morris and Waltraud Meier in the Met's *Rheingold*

Sounder Ring

OPERA

Das Rheingold

Metropolitan Opera, New York

The *Rheingold* of the Met's Ring-in-progress shows significant advances over last season's *Walküre*, at least some of which, one hopes, will carry over into the return of that *Walküre* tonight as well as the new mountings of *Siegfried* in February and *Götterdämmerung* next season.

The most notable improvement was in the general run of singing. If the Freia and Fricka (Mari-Anne Häggander and Waltraud Meier) proved merely adequate, even that represented a level which much of the original *Walküre* cast failed to attain. James Morris made a strong Wotan, Siegfried Jerusalem a supple Loge, Franz Mazura an effectively unpretty Alberich.

Otto Schenk's production is, of course, being ballyhooed as a return to Romantic naturalism. Whatever realism the *Walküre* sets and costumes may have achieved, however, was seriously undercut by the stage direction, which imposed an overlay of stylization and sheer quaintness on the action. Happily, *Rheingold* offered fewer such excrescences, though neither did it have many ideas to put in their place. Donner (Phillip Joll, whose blurring vocal manner, if not always pleasant, did not violate character) never seemed to know quite what to do with his hammer, but at least he didn't resort to twirling it, as had various and sundry their spears in *Walküre*. Only one idea was consistently developed, that of having Loge flit and slither about like a lambent flame. Still, better some aimless and repetitive meandering than all

manner of weird and unmotivated gesticulation.

Günther Schneider-Siemssen's set for the Rhine, while not in every respect realistic (there seemed to be waves breaking in the middle of the current), was surely evocative, making ingenious use of a scrim (somewhat too abrupt and regular in its rises and falls) and lighting effects, and it contrasted well with the calculated barrenness of his subsequent sets. These last were consistent with those developed in *Walküre*. If one again had an overriding sense of cardboard and papier maché trying very hard to be realistic rather than of realism itself, one does not want to fall into the trap of demanding Zeffirellian excess and expense at every turn; these will do just fine.

The scenic transformations were superbly handled behind an unwholesome-looking but suitably smoky smoke. Particularly stunning was the descent from the mountaintop to Nibelheim, putting the Met's stage elevator to perhaps its best use yet, with James Levine conjuring an unholly clagour in the pit. Rolf Langenfass's costumes seemed for the most part merely busy and ragtag to one seated far from the stage (a vantage point that may also account for those breaking waves).

Levine kept a firm grip on the music's ceaseless flow, though the orchestra was not entirely on its mettle. The horns struggled badly from first (and so crucially there) to last. More typically, the strings played beautifully — ably, solemnly searfully in the first transformation.

Well, now let's clean up that *Walküre*, and maybe this *Ring* can amount to something after all.

James R. Oestreich

Leaner, fitter Radio 3?

Radio 3 has lost airtime in the BBC's new five-year plan — but, Richard Morrison says, it could have sustained far worse damage

In the BBC's five-year strategy, announced this week, Radio 3 is once again paraded in hyperbolic aura as "the nation's premier classical service". Before assessing how far the BBC is proposing to damage this prize jewel in its drive to be "leaner and fitter", it is important to remember what it might have done.

For instance, there no longer seems to be talk of commercializing the network, along the lines of one or two successful classical music stations in America, or of attracting business sponsorship for some of its programmes. Nor is Radio 3 to be reduced to an evenings-only service, with its daytime air-space allocated to the Open University or, at weekends, sport. It appears, too, that the BBC's empire of orchestras and choirs, most of them geared to Radio 3's output, remains undiminished. All of these unperturbed ideas have been floated in recent years.

But the network will now be confined to VHF (along with Radios 1, 2 and 4) and lose 90 minutes each weekday to schools' programmes. So in effect Radio 3 will have considerably less airtime than it did when suffering from the infamous cuts of the early 1980s (when it closed down shortly after 11 each evening).

The VHF decision, though long expected after the Government's Green Paper on broadcasting, also has serious implications, even if the BBC's "major publicity campaign" does make us a nation of VHF-receiver owners. Many music-lovers possess the hardware already, of course (since all stereo broadcasts go out on VHF); picking up the transmissions consistently and clearly in outlying

parts of Britain (like north London) is quite another matter.

Since local radio, if it touches classical music at all, tends to do so in small weekend or evening slots, the loss of some daytime Radio 3 makes it conceivable that at certain hours no classical music at all will be available within the huge spectrum of British radio broadcasting. Those who believe Radio 3's proper function should be to transmit a non-stop supply of mainstream repertoire (which is what many continental classical music stations offer) feel this may be the thin end of the wedge.

The proposed changes are bound to be seen as a rebuff to John Drummond, the BBC's controller of music and head of Radio 3. His brief reign has already spawned welcome signs of a move away from Radio 3's "middle-class, middle-age" image, towards a music network swifter to spot trends, woo new listeners, and to seize opportunities for links with live music-making and television.

In fact, the loss of 90 minutes' daily broadcasting could well strengthen Drummond's hand, if it means Radio 3's slender financial resources (minuscule compared with, say, the cost of maintaining a daily TV chat-show) can be concentrated on more high-quality, high-profile projects. The task of rekindling the confidence and imaginative boldness of the BBC's music producers must now be tackled — and the use of independent producers who can bring a fresh approach to music broadcasting will have to be considered too.

CONCERTS

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RPO/Ashkenazy

Festival Hall

Of course it is possible to be both soloist and conductor in Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto, as Vladimir Ashkenazy demonstrated in this concert with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. What is more questionable is why a pianist-conductor should want to do so, when presumably the matter of saving a second fee does not enter into it.

What becomes of Beethoven's intention to make a fresh start with the new century at the time of this concerto if, as here, the performance points backwards instead? With the piano lid right off and facing the keyboard directly away from the audience, Mr Ashkenazy could avoid neither a shallowness of piano timbre nor divided attention between hand-signals, head signals and an episodic character.

He framed this with Richard Strauss, except for adding an opening memorial tribute to Jacqueline du Pré in the form of Rachmaninov's suitably sorrowful *Vocalise* arranged for orchestra. The ebullient *Don Juan* then erupted somewhat incongruously, the orchestral texture layered rather than blended.

A richer ensemble was forthcoming from the orchestra at full strength — and then some — for *Also sprach Zarathustra*.

Noël Goodwin

Hilary Finch

JAPAN

JAFSA/JNTO JAPAN ESSAY CONTEST

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The JAFSA/JNTO Japan Essay Contest aims to promote a greater understanding of contemporary Japan among young Britons. There are 20 equal first prizes of fully-paid and escorted, 11-day trips to Japan in early 1988. Prizes will include return air travel from London to Japan and all transportation, accommodation (twin share basis) and meals in Japan.

Subject: 'My Perceptions of Japan' Essays may discuss any aspect of Japan and the Japanese.

Length: 1,000 words maximum. Essays must be typewritten.

Conditions of Entry:

- Open to British nationals aged 16-25; b) Following information to be supplied with essay: full name, sex, date of birth, address & telephone number, name of school, college or employer; c) Closing date for all entries will be December 10, 1987. Names of prizewinners to be announced within December. Essays cannot be returned. d) Prizewinners must be able to travel to Japan together as a group in January/February 1988, and will be requested to submit a short account of their trip on their return.

Essays should be sent to:

JAFSA/JNTO JAPAN ESSAY CONTEST
Japan National Tourist Organization
167 Regent Street, London W1R 7FD

Petronius

Riverside

Stephen Petronio, one of the big popular successes of last year's Dance Umbrella, gave the first of a series of three London performances at Riverside Studios on Thursday night with two familiar works and one London premiere.

The two items seen last year were *Number 3*, a solo for Petronio himself consisting largely of hand and arm movements, and *Walk In*, a company work for which Petronio won an award in New York where the company is based. Both these pieces seemed more enjoyable the second time around.

The outstanding characteristics of Petronio's choreography are violence and tension. Not that his dances are full of rump and tumble, though now and again there is the smack of a flying body being caught by a fellow dancer. It is rather the sudden and extreme energy which goes into each phrase of movement.

His new work, *Simulacrum Reels*, contains all these elements. Episodic in structure, it begins with a duet danced in silence by Petronio and the talented Frey Faust and continues with dances for couples, trios, sextets, sometimes performing in unison, sometimes in canon, all to a raucous commissioned score by David Linton.

The two company pieces are rather unusual in that they boast decors, that for *Simulacrum Reels* consisting of panels representing a classical room-set with drapes, paneling and Adam-style medallion bearing the profile of a young man, not unlike Mr Petronio, surrounded by a victor's wreath. Early days perhaps, but possibly not too presumptuous.

Judith Cruikshank

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BRIDGE

Showing a hand

"Stirred but not shaken," James Bond used to insist. Provided the barman followed his instructions and didn't overdo the vermouth, the perfect Martini would appear.

To make a good television programme on bridge is considerably more difficult. In addition to the right ingredients and skilful blending, much depends on luck, because it is impossible to ensure good hands, that was the challenge facing this year's series of *International Bridge Club*, which begins today on BBC 2 at 6.15pm.

The players competing for the Canberra World Trophy this year are the suave Zia Mahmood, Pakistan (the holder), the pugnacious Tony Forrester, England, the cool Per Olaf Sundelin, Sweden, and the classically correct Sami Kehela, Canada. Their style, personality and attitude to the game make a fascinating contrast.

It was lucky there were so many good hands. But the improvement in the presentation is largely due to the imagination of the new producer, David Mitchell. And when the climax unfolds, the tension is as real as in *Master Mind*. David's other programme.

Linda McCarthy, the director, has ensured that the series contains the minimum of errors.

This hand, which is not shown on television, contains a number of interesting points in both the bidding and play.

(1) Illustrated is an extremely awkward hand. There is something to be said for two trumps, but after two hearts or three hearts would be quite wrong. Two hearts would underline the strength of the hand; three hearts would over-emphasize the quality of the hearts.

(2) Maximum, but to introduce the fourth suit would in effect be game-forcing.

"Chicago" (four hands) Rubber Bridge North-South game Dealer South

♠ 4 4 7 3 2
♥ 10 5 2
♦ 10 5 2
♣ 10 5 2

W N E S
Kehela PO Sun Forrester Zia

No 30 30 30 30
No 30 30 30 30
No 30 30 30 30
No 30 30 30 30

Opening lead: ♠ 4
With four hearts virtually iron clad, Zia had to make the best of his slim chances in three no trumps, on Kehela's lead of the ♠ 4.

Zia won East's ♠ 9 with the ♠ Q and played the ♠ J with the object of capitalising on those distributions where he could restrict his heart losers to two, while preventing East from obtaining the lead.

When the ♠ J lost to the ♠ Q, East returned the ♠ 10, which Zia covered with a gesture of resignation, only to discover that the spades were blocked and his contract assured.

A frustrating hand for East-West. Was there anything they could do? Against Zia, probably not. But consider the possible outcome if East had contributed the ♠ 10, instead of the ♠ 9, at trick one. When East later returns the ♠ 10, some declarers might think there is nothing to be gained by covering.

Jeremy Flint

CHESS

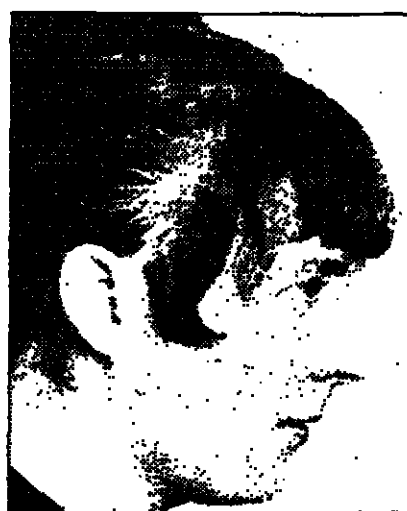
High-noon game

Today, at noon on Channel 4, England's top two Grandmasters, Nigel Short and Jon Speelman, face each other in the last of the quarter-finals of the BIS Group British TV Speed Championship. The game screened last week witnessed a brilliant display by one of England's fastest-improving players, a potential Grandmaster and definite candidate for the English Olympic team. I mean, of course, Julian Hodgson.

Here is the game transmitted last week: White: Julian Hodgson Black: Glenn Flear. BIS Group British Speed Championship Trompovsky Attack.

1 ♠ e4 2 ♠ e5 3 ♠ f3 4 ♠ c3 5 ♠ d4 6 ♠ d5 7 ♠ c6 8 ♠ b5 9 ♠ a4 10 ♠ a3 11 ♠ b2 12 ♠ c2 13 ♠ b3 14 ♠ a4 15 ♠ b5 16 ♠ c6 17 ♠ d7 18 ♠ e8 19 ♠ f7 20 ♠ g6 21 ♠ h5 22 ♠ g4 23 ♠ f3 24 ♠ e2 25 ♠ d1 26 ♠ c2 27 ♠ b3 28 ♠ a4 29 ♠ b5 30 ♠ c6 31 ♠ d7 32 ♠ e8 33 ♠ f7 34 ♠ g6 35 ♠ h5 36 ♠ g4 37 ♠ f3 38 ♠ e2 39 ♠ d1 40 ♠ c2 41 ♠ b3 42 ♠ a4 43 ♠ b5 44 ♠ c6 45 ♠ d7 46 ♠ e8 47 ♠ f7 48 ♠ g6 49 ♠ h5 50 ♠ g4 51 ♠ f3 52 ♠ e2 53 ♠ d1 54 ♠ c2 55 ♠ b3 56 ♠ a4 57 ♠ b5 58 ♠ c6 59 ♠ d7 60 ♠ e8 61 ♠ f7 62 ♠ g6 63 ♠ h5 64 ♠ g4 65 ♠ f3 66 ♠ e2 67 ♠ d1 68 ♠ c2 69 ♠ b3 70 ♠ a4 71 ♠ b5 72 ♠ c6 73 ♠ d7 74 ♠ e8 75 ♠ f7 76 ♠ g6 77 ♠ h5 78 ♠ g4 79 ♠ f3 80 ♠ e2 81 ♠ d1 82 ♠ c2 83 ♠ b3 84 ♠ a4 85 ♠ b5 86 ♠ c6 87 ♠ d7 88 ♠ e8 89 ♠ f7 90 ♠ g6 91 ♠ h5 92 ♠ g4 93 ♠ f3 94 ♠ e2 95 ♠ d1 96 ♠ c2 97 ♠ b3 98 ♠ a4 99 ♠ b5 100 ♠ c6 101 ♠ d7 102 ♠ e8 103 ♠ f7 104 ♠ g6 105 ♠ h5 106 ♠ g4 107 ♠ f3 108 ♠ e2 109 ♠ d1 110 ♠ c2 111 ♠ b3 112 ♠ a4 113 ♠ b5 114 ♠ c6 115 ♠ d7 116 ♠ e8 117 ♠ f7 118 ♠ g6 119 ♠ h5 120 ♠ g4 121 ♠ f3 122 ♠ e2 123 ♠ d1 124 ♠ c2 125 ♠ b3 126 ♠ a4 127 ♠ b5 128 ♠ c6 129 ♠ d7 130 ♠ e8 131 ♠ f7 132 ♠ g6 133 ♠ h5 134 ♠ g4 135 ♠ f3 136 ♠ e2 137 ♠ d1 138 ♠ c2 139 ♠ b3 140 ♠ a4 141 ♠ b5 142 ♠ c6 143 ♠ d7 144 ♠ e8 145 ♠ f7 146 ♠ g6 147 ♠ h5 148 ♠ g4 149 ♠ f3 150 ♠ e2 151 ♠ d1 152 ♠ c2 153 ♠ b3 154 ♠ a4 155 ♠ b5 156 ♠ c6 157 ♠ d7 158 ♠ e8 159 ♠ f7 160 ♠ g6 161 ♠ h5 162 ♠ g4 163 ♠ f3 164 ♠ e2 165 ♠ d1 166 ♠ c2 167 ♠ b3 168 ♠ a4 169 ♠ b5 170 ♠ c6 171 ♠ d7 172 ♠ e8 173 ♠ f7 174 ♠ g6 175 ♠ h5 176 ♠ g4 177 ♠ f3 178 ♠ e2 179 ♠ d1 180 ♠ c2 181 ♠ b3 182 ♠ a4 183 ♠ b5 184 ♠ c6 185 ♠ d7 186 ♠ e8 187 ♠ f7 188 ♠ g6 189 ♠ h5 190 ♠ g4 191 ♠ f3 192 ♠ e2 193 ♠ d1 194 ♠ c2 195 ♠ b3 196 ♠ a4 197 ♠ b5 198 ♠ c6 199 ♠ d7 200 ♠ e8 201 ♠ f7 202 ♠ g6 203 ♠ h5 204 ♠ g4 205 ♠ f3 206 ♠ e2 207 ♠ d1 208 ♠ c2 209 ♠ b3 210 ♠ a4 211 ♠ b5 212 ♠ c6 213 ♠ d7 214 ♠ e8 215 ♠ f7 216 ♠ g6 217 ♠ h5 218 ♠ g4 219 ♠ f3 220 ♠ e2 221 ♠ d1 222 ♠ c2 223 ♠ b3 224 ♠ a4 225 ♠ b5 226 ♠ c6 227 ♠ d7 228 ♠ e8 229 ♠ f7 230 ♠ g6 231 ♠ h5 232 ♠ g4 233 ♠ f3 234 ♠ e2 235 ♠ d1 236 ♠ c2 237 ♠ b3 238 ♠ a4 239 ♠ b5 240 ♠ c6 241 ♠ d7 242 ♠ e8 243 ♠ f7 244 ♠ g6 245 ♠ h5 246 ♠ g4 247 ♠ f3 248 ♠ e2 249 ♠ d1 250 ♠ c2 251 ♠ b3 252 ♠ a4 253 ♠ b5 254 ♠ c6 255 ♠ d7 256 ♠ e8 257 ♠ f7 258 ♠ g6 259 ♠ h5 260 ♠ g4 261 ♠ f3 262 ♠ e2 263 ♠ d1 264 ♠ c2 265 ♠ b3 266 ♠ a4 267 ♠ b5 268 ♠ c6 269 ♠ d7 270 ♠ e8 271 ♠ f7 272 ♠ g6 273 ♠ h5 274 ♠ g4 275 ♠ f3 276 ♠ e2 277 ♠ d1 278 ♠ c2 279 ♠ b3 280 ♠ a4 281 ♠ b5 282 ♠ c6 283 ♠ d7 284 ♠ e8 285 ♠ f7 286 ♠ g6 287 ♠ h5 288 ♠ g4 289 ♠ f3 290 ♠ e2 291 ♠ d1 292 ♠ c2 293 ♠ b3 294 ♠ a4 295 ♠ b5 296 ♠ c6 297 ♠ d7 298 ♠ e8 299 ♠ f7 300 ♠ g6 301 ♠ h5 302 ♠ g4 303 ♠ f3 304 ♠ e2 305 ♠ d1 306 ♠ c2 307 ♠ b3 308 ♠ a4 309 ♠ b5 310 ♠ c6 311 ♠ d7 312 ♠ e8 313 ♠ f7 314 ♠ g6 315 ♠ h5 316 ♠ g4 317 ♠ f3 318 ♠ e2 319 ♠ d1 320 ♠ c2 321 ♠ b3 322 ♠ a4 323 ♠ b5 324 ♠ c6 325 ♠ d7 326 ♠ e8 327 ♠ f7 328 ♠ g6 329 ♠ h5 330 ♠ g4 331 ♠ f3 332 ♠ e2 333 ♠ d1 334 ♠ c2 335 ♠ b3 336 ♠ a4 337 ♠ b5 338 ♠ c6 339 ♠ d7 340 ♠ e8 341 ♠ f7 342 ♠ g6 343 ♠ h5 344 ♠ g4 345 ♠ f3 346 ♠ e2 347 ♠ d1 348 ♠ c2 349 ♠ b3 350 ♠ a4 351 ♠ b5 352 ♠ c6 353 ♠ d7 354 ♠ e8 355 ♠ f7 356 ♠ g6 357 ♠ h5 358 ♠ g4 359 ♠ f3 360 ♠ e2 361 ♠ d1 362 ♠ c2 363 ♠ b3 364 ♠ a4 365 ♠ b5 366 ♠ c6 367 ♠ d7 368 ♠ e8 369 ♠ f7 370 ♠ g6 371 ♠ h5 372 ♠ g4 373 ♠ f3 374 ♠ e2 375 ♠ d1 376 ♠ c2 377 ♠ b3 378 ♠ a4 379 ♠ b5 380 ♠ c6 381 ♠ d7 382 ♠ e8 383 ♠ f7 384 ♠ g6 385 ♠ h5 386 ♠ g4 387 ♠ f3 388 ♠ e2 389 ♠ d1 390 ♠ c2 391 ♠ b3 392 ♠ a4 393 ♠ b5 394 ♠ c6 395 ♠ d7 396 ♠ e8 397 ♠ f7 398 ♠ g6 399 ♠ h5 400 ♠ g4 401 ♠ f3 402 ♠ e2 403 ♠ d1 404 ♠ c2 405 ♠ b3 406 ♠ a4 407 ♠ b5 408 ♠ c6 409 ♠ d7 410 ♠ e8 411 ♠ f7 412 ♠ g6 413 ♠ h5 414 ♠ g4 415 ♠ f3 416 ♠ e2 417 ♠ d1 418 ♠ c2 419 ♠ b3 420 ♠ a4 421 ♠ b5 422 ♠ c6 423 ♠ d7 424 ♠ e8 425 ♠ f7 426 ♠ g6 427 ♠ h5 428 ♠ g4 429 ♠ f3 430 ♠ e2 431 ♠ d1 432 ♠ c2 433 ♠ b3 434 ♠ a4 435 ♠ b5 436 ♠ c6 437 ♠ d7 438 ♠ e8 439 ♠ f7 440 ♠ g6 441 ♠ h5 442 ♠ g4 443 ♠ f3 444 ♠ e2 445 ♠ d1 446 ♠ c2 447 ♠ b3 448 ♠ a4 449 ♠ b5 450 ♠ c6 451 ♠ d7 452 ♠ e8 453 ♠ f7 454 ♠ g6 455 ♠ h5 456 ♠ g4 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568 ♠ g4 569 ♠ f3 570 ♠ e2 571 ♠ d1 572 ♠ c2 573 ♠ b3 574 ♠ a4 575 ♠ b5 576 ♠ c6 577 ♠ d7 578 ♠ e8 579 ♠ f7 580 ♠ g6 581 ♠ h5 582 ♠ g4 583 ♠ f3 584 ♠ e2 585 ♠ d1 586 ♠ c2 587 ♠ b3 588 ♠ a4 589 ♠ b5 590 ♠ c6 591 ♠ d7 592 ♠ e8 593 ♠ f7 594 ♠ g6 595 ♠ h5 596 ♠ g4 597 ♠ f3 598 ♠ e2 599 ♠ d1 600 ♠ c2 601 ♠ b3 602 ♠ a4 603 ♠ b5 604 ♠ c6 605 ♠ d7 606 ♠ e8 607 ♠ f7 608 ♠ g6 609 ♠ h5 610 ♠ g4 611 ♠ f3 612 ♠ e2 613 ♠ d1 614 ♠ c2 615 ♠ b3 616 ♠ a4 617 ♠ b5 618 ♠ c6 619 ♠ d7 620 ♠ e8 621 ♠ f7 622 ♠ g6 623 ♠ h5 624 ♠ g4 625 ♠ f3 626 ♠ e2 627 ♠ d1 628 ♠ c2 629 ♠ b3 630 ♠ a4 631 ♠ b5 632 ♠ c6 633 ♠ d7 634 ♠ e8 635 ♠ f7 636 ♠ g6 637 ♠ h5 638 ♠ g4 639 ♠ f3 640 ♠ e2 641 ♠ d1 642 ♠ c2 643 ♠ b3 644 ♠ a4 645 ♠ b5 646 ♠ c6 647 ♠ d7 648 ♠ e8 649 ♠ f7 650 ♠ g6 651 ♠ h5 652 ♠ g4 653 ♠ f3 654 ♠ e2 655 ♠ d1 656 ♠ c2 657 ♠ b3 658 ♠ a4 659 ♠ b5 660 ♠ c6 661 ♠ d7 662 ♠ e8 663 ♠ f7 664 ♠ g6 665 ♠ h5 666 ♠ g4 667 ♠ f3 668 ♠ e2 669 ♠ d1 670 ♠ c2 671 ♠ b3 672 ♠ a4 673 ♠ b5 674 ♠ c6 675 ♠ d7 676 ♠ e8 677 ♠ f7 678 ♠ g6 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901 ♠ f7 902 ♠ g6 903 ♠ h5 904 ♠ g4 905 ♠ f3 906 ♠ e2 907 ♠ d1 908 ♠ c2 909 ♠ b3 910 ♠ a4 911 ♠ b5 912 ♠ c6 913 ♠ d7 914 ♠ e8 915 ♠ f7 916 ♠ g6 917 ♠ h5 918 ♠ g4 919 ♠ f3 920 ♠ e2 921 ♠ d1 922 ♠ c2 923 ♠ b3 924 ♠ a4 925 ♠ b5 926 ♠ c6 927 ♠ d7 928 ♠ e8 929 ♠ f7 930 ♠ g6 931 ♠ h5 932 ♠ g4 933 ♠ f3 934 ♠ e2 935 ♠ d1 936 ♠ c2 937 ♠ b3 938 ♠ a4 939 ♠ b5 940 ♠ c6 941 ♠ d7 942 ♠ e8 943 ♠ f7 944 ♠ g6 945 ♠ h5 946 ♠ g4 947 ♠ f3 948 ♠ e2 949 ♠ d1 950 ♠ c2 951 ♠ b3 952 ♠ a4 953 ♠ b5 954 ♠ c6 955 ♠ d7 956 ♠ e8 957 ♠ f7 958 ♠ g6 959 ♠ h5 960 ♠ g4 961 ♠ f3 962 ♠ e2 963 ♠ d1 964 ♠ c2 965 ♠ b3 966 ♠ a4 967 ♠ b5 968 ♠ c6 969 ♠ d7 970 ♠ e8 971 ♠ f7 972 ♠ g6 973 ♠ h5 974 ♠ g4 975 ♠ f3 976 ♠ e2 977 ♠ d1 978 ♠ c2 979 ♠ b3 980 ♠ a4 981 ♠ b5 982 ♠ c6 983 ♠ d7 984 ♠ e8 985 ♠ f7 986 ♠ g6 987 ♠ h5 988 ♠ g4 989 ♠ f3 990 ♠ e2 991 ♠ d1 992 ♠ c2 993 ♠ b3 994 ♠ a4 995 ♠ b5 996 ♠ c6 997 ♠ d7 998 ♠ e8 999 ♠ f7 1000 ♠ g6 1001 ♠ h5 1002 ♠ g4 1003 ♠ f3 1004 ♠ e2 1005 ♠ d1 1006 ♠ c2 1007 ♠ b3 1008 ♠ a4 1009 ♠ b5 1010 ♠ c6 1011 ♠ d7 1012 ♠ e8 1013 ♠ f7 1014 ♠ g6 1015 ♠ h5 1016 ♠ g4 1017 ♠ f3 1018 ♠ e2 1019 ♠ d1 1020 ♠ c2 1021 ♠ b3 1022 ♠ a4 1023 ♠ b5 1024 ♠ c6 1025 ♠ d7 1026 ♠ e8 1027 ♠ f7 1028 ♠ g6 1029 ♠ h5 1030 ♠ g4 1031 ♠ f3 1032 ♠ e2 1033 ♠ d1 1034 ♠ c2 1035 ♠ b3 1036 ♠ a4 1037 ♠ b5 1038 ♠ c6 1039 ♠ d7 1040 ♠ e8 1041 ♠ f7 1042 ♠ g6 1043 ♠ h5 1044 ♠ g4 1045 ♠ f3 1046 ♠ e2 1047 ♠ d1 1048 ♠ c2 1049 ♠ b3 1050 ♠ a4 1051 ♠ b5 1052 ♠ c6 1053 ♠ d7 1054 ♠ e8 1055 ♠ f7 1056 ♠ g6 1057 ♠ h5 1058 ♠ g4 1059 ♠ f3 1060 ♠ e2 1061 ♠ d1 1062 ♠ c2 1063 ♠ b3 1064 ♠ a4 1065 ♠ b5 1066 ♠ c6 1067 ♠ d7 1068 ♠ e8 1069 ♠ f7 1070 ♠ g6 1071 ♠ h5 1072 ♠ g4 1073 ♠ f3 1074 ♠ e2 1075 ♠ d1 1076 ♠ c2 1077 ♠ b3 1078 ♠ a4 1079 ♠ b5 1080 ♠ c6 1081 ♠ d7 1082 ♠ e8 1083 ♠ f7 1084 ♠ g6 1085 ♠ h5 1086 ♠ g4 1087 ♠ f3 1088 ♠ e2 1089 ♠ d1 1090 ♠ c2 1091 ♠ b3 1092 ♠ a4 1093 ♠ b5 1094 ♠ c6 1095 ♠ d7 1096 ♠ e8 1097 ♠ f7 1098 ♠ g6 1099 ♠ h5 1100 ♠ g4 1101 ♠ f3 1102 ♠ e2 1103 ♠ d1 1104 ♠ c2 1105 ♠ b3 1106 ♠ a4 1107 ♠ b5 1108 ♠ c6 1109 ♠ d7 1110 ♠ e8 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THE WEEK AHEAD



BOOKS

A SECRET LIFE: Katherine Mansfield, by Claire Tomalin, discovers the true life of the short story writer from New Zealand who died aged 34. Her *Journal*, published after her death by her lover and second husband, Middleton Murry, portrays her as a saintly wraith. The truth was much more interesting. This biography, written for the centenary of her birth, presents a complex woman of outstanding talent, who found herself trapped by forces she had herself set in motion. Viking, £14.95, published on Thursday.



THEATRE

WHO'S THE PIPER? Sylvester McCoy, currently *Doctor Who* on BBC television, returns to the National Theatre as the *Pied Piper* in the show in which he created the part last year. Adrian Mitchell's script, directed by Alan Cohen, with music by Dominic Muldowney, is closely based on the poem by Robert Browning; 800 primary school children take part in groups of about 50. Olivier, National Theatre, South Bank, SE1 (01-926 2252). Previews Thursday (matinee and evening), Friday. Opens November 4.



GALLERIES

PAINTING THE TOWN RED: Diego Rivera (1886-1957) executed vast mural schemes on public buildings, recording the progress, aims and achievements of successive working class revolutions in Mexico. Contemporary accounts of his own commitment to the socialist cause suggest that he worked with a pistol in one hand and a brush in the other. His more conformist easel paintings, less well-known, are featured in an exhibition of moveable works at the Hayward Gallery (01-261 0127) from Thursday.



RADIO

CITIZENS: Kate Duchene is one of five young actors heading the cast of a brave new venture by Radio 4. *Citizens* is a drama serial with two weekly episodes and a weekend omnibus. Unusually, it is not based on a single location, but will travel around the country and deals with their families and friends as well as the lives of the principals. A lot of radio talent has been invested here. Give it a few weeks to get into its stride. Radio 4, Tuesday and Thursday, 11.02-11.25am, Saturday 6.25-7.10pm.



ROCK

BACK TO THE FUTURE: Chris Isaak, the young singer, guitarist and songwriter from California, may have been born in the wrong decade, but his stylish, personal reconstruction of the musical mood created by the great solo stars of the early Sixties makes perfect sense in the stylistic vacuum of the late Eighties. His current single, "Blue Hotel" conjures a typically confident vision of Roy Orbison singing, with the Ventures as a backing group. Recommended. Wednesday, Astoria, London WC2 (01-434 0403).



DANCE

DIRECTOR'S CHOICE: Bernard Haitink, the Royal Opera's new music director, is a guest conductor in his own orchestra. At tonight, directing the Royal Ballet, the Stravinsky programme is his choice from the company's repertoire: *The Firebird* and *The Rite of Spring*, from the composer's early Russian ballet period and *Scènes de Ballet*, written for a New York revue in the Forties. Covent Garden (01-240 1066). 7.30pm. Further performances on Monday and on November 6, 13, 20 and 23.

THEATRE LONDON

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST: Lou Stein directs his own adaptation, with Dame Hilda Bracknell as Lady Bracknell and Dr Evadne Hinge as Miss Prism. Whitehall Theatre (01-930 7765/839 4455). Previews from Wed. First night Nov 2.

IT'S A GIRL: Re-opening this theatre, a musical entertainment about pregnancy, performed by a female close harmony quintet. Bush Theatre, Shepherd's Bush Green, London W12 (01-743 3388). From Tues. First night Thurs.

THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON: West End season for John Sessions's comic version, directed by Kenneth Branagh, as seen at Riverside Studios. Albany Theatre (01-836 3878). Previews Tues and Wed. Opens Thurs.

TEWODROS: Classical Ethiopian play about a 19th century emperor. Part of the Black Theatre season. Arts Theatre, Great Newport Street, London WC2 (01-836 2152). From Wed. First night Fri.

TOMORROW WAS WAR: Moscow's Mayakovsky Theatre Company's British debut. World War Two drama, directed by Andrei Goncharov. In Russian with translation spoken by Vanessa Redgrave. Lyttelton, National Theatre (01-928 2252). Opens Wed. also Thurs, Fri, Oct 31 (matinee and evening).

A VIEW FROM THE BRIDGE: Michael Gambon and most of the original cast transfer from the NT in Arthur Miller's family tragedy, directed by Alan Ayckbourn. Aldwych Theatre (01-836 6404). Previews from Wed. First night Nov 3.

OUT OF TOWN

BATH: J J Farr. New Ronald Harwood play, with Albert Finney as a former priest and newly-released hostage. With Bob Peck. Ronald Eyre directs. Transfers to the West End. Theatre Royal (0225 65065). Opens Mon.

BIRMINGHAM: The Taming of the Shrew. Kate Mara and Peter Woodward in a new production which will tour. Alexandra Theatre (021 643 1231). Opens Mon.

EDINBURGH: The Merchant of Venice. Ian Woodbridge directs a new production with Andrew Dallmeyer and Elizabeth Millbank. Royal Lyceum (031 229 9697). Free preview Thurs. Opens Fri.

PLYMOUTH: South Pacific. The Rodgers and Hammerstein musical, with Gemma Craven, Emile Belcourt, Andrew C. Wadsworth and Bertice Reading, directed by Roger Redfern. Transfers to the West End in January. Theatre Royal (0752 669595). Previews today, matinee and evening. Opens Mon.

WINDSOR: The Masterminds. New comedy by Terence Kelly, with Patrick Cargill and Eleanor Summerfield. Theatre Royal (0753 853888). Opens Tues.

CONCERTS

ELDER/BBC SO: Mark Elder conducts the BBC SO in Lizard's miniature *Sabbat Yaga* and *The Enchanted Lake*, continuing with Berlioz's *Nuits d'été* (Ann Murray, mezzo-soprano), Tchaikovsky's *The Tempest*, and Debussy's *La Mer*. Festival Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (01-926 3191, cc 926 8800). Today, 7.30pm.

TOVEY/BBC CO: Tchaikovsky's *1812 Overture*, *Romeo and Juliet Fantasy Overture*, *Piano Concerto No 1* (Howard Shelley, soloist) and *Capriccio Italien*, played by the BBC Concert Orchestra under Bramwell Tovey. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-828 8795, cc 638 8891). Today, 7.30pm.

ASHKENAZY/RPO: Vladimir Ashkenazy conducts the RPO in the Richard Strauss symphonic poems, *Dan Juan* and *Also sprach Zarathustra*; Barry Douglas solo in Prokofiev's *Piano Concerto No 3*.

FESTIVAL HALL, TOMORROW, 3.15pm.

ROSTROPOVICH TWICE: With the LSO under Michael Tilson Thomas, Rostropovich solos in Schumann's Cello Concerto and then, with Anne-Sophie Mutter, plays Brahms's Double Concerto. Festival Hall, Tomorrow, 7.30pm.

MAURIZIO POLLINI: This pianist offers both books of Debussy's *Etudes* and a large Chopin group. Festival Hall, Mon, 7.30pm.

NEW OHANA: Four Piano Studies by Maurice Ohana receive their UK premiere from Paul Roberts, who also performs Albeniz's *Malaga*, Bartok's Suite Op 14, three *Etudes* by Debussy, Falla's *Fantasia Baetica* and pieces from de Severac's *En Vacances*.

LYNN HARRELL: Lynn Harrell plays Bach's Suite No 2 and 6 for unaccompanied cello and Hindemith's Sonata Op 25. Wigmore Hall, Thurs, 7.30pm.

MORE ROSTROPOVICH: Still celebrating his 60th birthday, Rostropovich conducts the LSO in Beethoven's Symphony No 3 "Eroica" and Shostakovich's Symphony No 5.

Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-828 8795, cc 638 8891). Thurs, 7.45pm.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA: *Le nozze di Figaro* still reigns supreme in Johannes Schaefer's production, conducted by Bernard Haitink. Claudio Desderi and Marie McLaughlin lead. Tues, Thurs and Oct 31, 7pm. Covent Garden, London, WC2 (01-240 1066).

GLYNDEBOURNE TOURING OPERA: Tues and Fri at 7pm sees *Così fan tutte*; Wed and Thurs at 7.30pm their *Ravel double-bill*, and Oct 31 at 7.30pm, Nigel Osborne's controversial *The Electrification of the Soviet Union*. Apollo Theatre, Oxford (0865 244544).

SCOTTISH OPERA: Their new production of *Lulu* on Wed; with Gilbert Bello's challenging *Aida* on Tues, Thurs and Sat, Oct 31; and with *Sargallo* on Fri. All performances, 7.15pm. Playhouse Theatre, Edinburgh (031 557 2590).

WELSH NATIONAL OPERA: A new entertaining *Fledermaus* on Tues and Fri; the harum-scarum *Figaro* on Wed; *Fidelio* is revived on Thurs; and on Oct 31, Janacek's *Cunning Little Vixen*. All performances, 7.15pm. Hippodrome, Bristol (0272 259444).

JOHN BANTING (1802-1972): Paintings, prints and drawings by a British surrealist. Rye Art Gallery, East Sussex (0797 223218), from today.

GOYA: A complete set of the Spanish painter's *Los Proverbios* etchings. Graves Art Gallery, Sheffield (0742 734781), from today.

A WORLD'S WASTE: Works made about Sellafield reprocessing plant by 15 artists. Chapter Arts Centre, Cardiff (0222 398061), from today.

WALKS

COLOURFUL SOHO: meet today, Leicester Square tube, 2.30pm, £2.75.

SOUTH TO SHIRLEY HILLS: "fun run", meet tomorrow, East Croydon BR Station, 11am, 50p.

TOUR OF BLOOMSBURY: meet tomorrow, Warren Street tube, 11.30am, £2.50.

COVENT GARDEN CUBBY-HOLES: meet Mon, Embankment tube, 2pm, £2.50.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF DICKENS: meet Tuesday, Holborn tube, 2pm, £2.50.

ANCIENT TAVERNS: meet Thurs, Blackfriars tube, 7pm, £2.50.

FILMS ON TV



● A young war veteran returns home to a community of punks, hippies, a Hare Krishna devotee, drug abusers... not *Woodstock* revisited, but Yoris Podnieks's documentary from Latvia entitled *Is It Easy to Be Young?*, a candid portrait of Soviet youth which would have been unthinkable before *glasnost* took root. A generalized lack of purpose and the more immediate fear of Chernobyl permeates the film. Channel 4, Thurs, 10.15-11.45pm.

THE WINSLOW BOY: Terence Rattigan's vintage courtroom nail-biter, equally successful on stage, radio and screen. Robert Donat takes the silk. Channel 4, Sun, 10.25pm-12.40am.

WILLY WONKA & THE CHOCOLATE FACTORY: Wide-eyed Gene Wilder plays Wonka in Roald Dahl's answer to the half-term. BBC1, Wed, 2.15-3.50pm.

SMOOTH TALK: Evocative study of a 15-year-old girl's sexual awakening at the hands of Treat Williams as the handsome Arnold. BBC2, Mon, 9.00-10.30pm.

ARIA (15): A mixed bag of directors put visuals to ten operatic bon-bons from RCA's record catalogue. Directors include Jean-Luc

Godard, Robert Altman, Nicolas Roeg, Ken Russell and Derek Jarman. Lumière (01-836 0691), from Fri.

BLISS (18): Bizarre Australian black comedy from 1985, about an advertising executive whose world crumbles after a heart attack. Based on Peter Carey's novel, directed by Ray Lawrence, with Barry Otto, Lynette Curran, Helen Jones. Odeon Haymarket (01-930 2738), from Fri.

A NIGHTMARE ON ELM STREET III: DREAM WARRIORS (18): The latest edition to the gory adventures of demonic Freddy Krueger. With Heather Langenkamp, Patricia Arquette, Robert Englund; director, Chuck Russell. Leicester Square Theatre (01-930 5252), from Fri.

TOWNES VAN ZANDT: The Texan country singer/songwriter. Tonight, Mean Fiddler, London NW10 (01-861 5490); tomorrow, Transhed, London SE18 (01-855 3371); Tues, Trystall Village Hall, Wolverhampton; Wed, Travellers Rest, Macclesfield; Thurs, New Crown Hotel, South Shields; Fri, Venus, Edinburgh.

FREDDIE MCGREGOR: Jamaican star with recent UK hit "Just Don't Want to Be Lonely". Tonight, Leas Cliff Hall, Folkestone (0303 54695); tomorrow, Poole Arts Centre; Tues, New Roof Tops, Wakefield; Wed, Roofcops, Glasgow; Thurs, Queens Hall, Edinburgh.

CHRIS REA: *Dancing With Strangers* is the best album to date. Tomorrow, Edinburgh Playhouse (031 557 2590); Mon and Tues, SECC, Glasgow; Wed, NEC, Birmingham.

ROBERT DOISNEAU/PHOTOGRAPHS OF PARIS: Demonstrating all the warmth and humour that the Frenchman brought to his work from 1930 to 1960. Collins Gallery, University of Strathclyde, Richmond Street, Glasgow (041 552 4400), until November 13.

TROUBLED LAND: Subtitled *The Social Landscape of Northern Ireland*, colour

records however suggest that they had to "let him go".

And now the fourth book, *Going to the Dogs* which kicks off with the classic thriller opener: "There was a body in the video library" and is mostly set on the borders of Buckinghamshire and Redfordshire in an eight bedroom desecrated by one of the post-nuclear rich. The stiff in the library is of the four-legged kind, and Duffy is soon swimming in the murky waters of Hootyay Henrys, "reformed" criminals who have become sociologists, and girls in jodhpurs with dirty habits.

The last time I met Dan was a year ago at Walthamstow dog track (a "drop" he

had chosen as a good place to blow some royalties) and he gave me a high old time, losing money and making free with the Veuve du Verney. Sure enough, on page 176 of *Going to the Dogs* there is a small scene at that very track. Dan certainly seems to have got the details all correct, down to the motherly waitress in black skirt and frilly blouse. In the book however he is with his girlfriend. "That", said Dan, by way of explanation, "is what we writers call 'artistic licence'". That is how it is to be a writer. You can fib, and people believe you.

Chris Peachment
Going to the Dogs is published by Viking on October 29.

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MICHAEL BRECKER: Fusion-influenced saxophonist brings over a band featuring ex-Miles Davis guitarist, Mike Stern. The support is British saxophonist, Andy Sheppard. Fairfield Halls, Park Lane, Croydon (01-688 9231), tonight, 8pm.

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Chris Peachment
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TELEVISION

PRAYDA...MR GORBACHOV'S NEW TRUTH: *Pravda* is read by 40 million people in the USSR, a key weapon in General Secretary Gorbachev's drive for *glasnost*, openness in government. A Granada team was allowed to film all the views fit to print. ITV, Tues, 10.30-11.30pm.

THE DUTY MEN: Tense spy-camera-on-the-wall scenes at Heathrow Airport as a cocaine smuggler is exposed. The trail leads to south London, where couriers are recruited for the South America run. BBC2, Thurs, 9.30-10.20pm and Fri, 9-10.45pm.

JAZZ WARRIORS: Riding high after their debut LP, the high-energy orchestra help to launch the Lewisham Jazz Festival. Albany Empire, London SE8 (01-681 3333), Sun.

ALLMUSIC CHARTS: GALT: Cleo Laine, John Dankworth and the LSO star in a fund-raising concert for the Wavendon Trust. Barbican Centre, London EC2 (01-628 8795), Mon.

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROBERT DOISNEAU/PHOTOGRAPHS OF PARIS: Demonstrating all the warmth and humour that the Frenchman brought to his work from 1930 to 1960. Collins Gallery, University of Strathclyde, Richmond Street, Glasgow (041 552 4400), until November 13.

TROUBLED LAND: Subtitled *The Social Landscape of Northern Ireland*, colour

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had chosen

Compiled by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

Campus football: Notre Dame take on Southern College.
Sports is a Tough Business. Channel 4 8:30pm

● Ronald Reagan once impersonated the most famous sporting hero, who uttered the immortal last words: "I'm to go get one for the Gipper." Notre Dame is the best-known college side in American football, famous for its extraordinary support, some extraordinary last-minute wins, and a string of exceptional coaches. The emotional investment in the game resulted in early burn-out. One coach used his son's critical illness to inspire his team: they tore down the dressing-room door in their bid to win one for the lid! Who was, in fact, on the touchline and in the pink. In Sports Is a Man.

(Channel 4, 8.30pm), Hugh McIlvannay concludes his series of documentaries on American sport by interviewing Notre Dame's present coach, Lew Holtz, a man of seasoned homilies and smart one-liners, and a graduate, it would seem, of Dale Carnegie's course in *Winning Friends and Influencing People*. Holtz amounts to a practical demonstration of current White House thinking: life as a series of sporting metaphors. McIlvannay deserves credit for being a good listener and, therefore, a good interviewer.

Chris Petit



One of the rhinos saved by Clem Coetsee and his team
Black Rhino - The Last Stand, Channel 4 7.15pm

● The last herd of the black rhino, the planet's oldest mammal dating back 50 million years, faces extinction before the end of the decade in the Zambezi Valley as a result of poaching for its horns. An article on the threatened species in *The Times* last year motivated Saxon Logan, born in Southern Rhodesia, to head off for the valley, where a rhino a day is being killed by peasant poachers from Zambia. Only about 66 remain. Logan and this team followed the Zimbabwean anti-poaching unit and a team of conservationists under the redoubtable

- **The Last Stand** (Channel Four, 7.15pm), the poachers talk of corruption within Zambia's national park, the government and the police force. Logan understands the peasants' predicament, giving the film an ambivalence. There is also the dilemma of the unit under white leaders, killing men to protect a wild animal. Tellingly, consists of blacks and whites, from groups confronting each other during the independence struggle. During filming, the team came across a baby female rhino slaughtered for horns no longer than four inches. Coetser is close to tears.

Andrew Morgan

WILSON, MARY

5.30 Roobers (r, 8.25
Saturday Stars Here with
Sarah Greene and
Philip Schofield
beginning with
Corners (r, 8.40
Cocklefish (r, 8.50)
The Muppet Babies 8.50
Going Live! The
guests include Ede
Parker's Soley Badger
and pop group 'T' Paa.
12.12 Weather.

2.15 Grandstand
introduced by Desmond
Lynam (live line-up is
(subject to alteration):
12.15 and 3.30
Squash: the ICI Perspect
World Championships;
1.00 News
Football preview;
1.25, 1.55, 2.25 and
2.55 Racing from
Leamington 4.40 and 3.55
Snooker: Rothmans
Grand Prix; 2.10 and
2.40 Gymnastics: the
World Championships;
3.00 Half-time 4.50
Rugby League: Great
Britain v Papua New
Guinea; 4.50 Final score.

6.05 News
with Debbie
Thrower 6.15
Regional news/sport
2.00 Roll Harris (cartoon
Time.

8.45 Jolly Addicts. The
Russett family from Poole
meet the Shields of
Gnosall.

15 My Family and Other
Anecdotes. Episode two
and the Durall family
begin to settle in Cornwall.
Starring Hannah
Gordon and Brian
Jedson. (Coefax).

10.15 Bette Fair (horror)
Bingo quiz show
presented by Bob
Monkhouse. (Coefax)

11 The Russ Abbott
Russett. (Coefax)

11.55 Casuality. The
Casualty department are
put on alert due to
suspected trouble
between the police
and the local
community. (Coefax)
News and sport. With
Debbie Thrower.
Weather.

Monday (r) 8.15
Monday (r) 8.15
World Gymnastics
Championships from
Rotterdam. The
women's individual
championship.
International Snooker.
Highlights from the
seminals of the
Rothmans Grand Prix.
approximately 11.30
Quiz (1983) starring Dee
Wallace and
Christopher Stone. Horror
movie. About a horrible
St Bernard who turns
nausea after being
bitten on the nose by a
rabbit bat. Directed by
Leslie Teague.

BBC2

10.00 *Copex* 11.25 *Open University*.

1.30 *Network East* includes a discussion on the future of the Labour Party's unrecognized black sections; a profile of escapist film-maker Michael Powell; a "Bombay Beat" feature; and music from the bangra band, *Alasp*.

10.15 *Film: Anna and the King* (1946, b/w) starring Irene Dunne, Rex Harrison, Linda Darnell and Lee J. Cobb. The story of a governess who takes a position in 1882 in the court of the Siam king. Directed by John Cromwell.

11.15 *The Sky at Night*. The work of Jodrell Bank (1).

11.30 *International Snooker*. The semifinals of the Rothmans Grand Prix. Introduced by David Vine from the Hexagon, Reading.

11.45 *International Bridge Club*. The first of a new series of the Canberra World Bridge Tournament presented by Clare Harrison. Featuring the holder, Zia Mahmood of Pakistan, Tony West of Britain, Sam Kihel of Canada and Sweden's Per-Olof Sundelin.

News/View with Debbie Throver and Moira Weather.

12.00 *The Fish Course* presented by Susan Hicks. Stir-fried squid and Zuppa di Vongole are on the week's menu. (Ceefax)

12.15 *Dance from America*. The New York City Ballet perform Jerome Robbins' *In Memory Of*, to music from Leonard Berg's *Violin Concerto*. *Fortunes of War*. A repeat of last Sunday's special episode. (Ceefax)

12.30 *Film: The Swimmer* (1981, colour, sepia and b/w) starring Elizabeth Perkins and Russian Mikaberidze.

12.45 *Russian film* taking a humorous look at the life of three generations of a Georgian family living under three political regimes. Directed by Abuliz Kvirkadze. (English subtitles)

1.00 *Classroom*, or a Dangerous Game (1986) starring Anton Androssov as a teenage nuclear crusader who threatens criminal gangs in order to show them the police. Directed by Vladimir Abdrashitov. (English subtitles) Ends at 4.30.

[illegible]

CHANNEL 4

9.30 Coping with paralysis from the chest down (†).
10.00 4 What It's Worth (†) 10.30
9.30 Comedy Show Part 14 (†), 11.00 Old Country (†), 11.30 Dancin' Days (†).

12.00 The BIS Group British Speed Championship 12.30 Pottery Ladies, The work of Corrie Cliff (†).

1.00 Film: Young Man of Music (1948, b/w) starring Kirk Douglas and Lauren Bacall. A drama based on the life of the jazz trumpeter Bix Beiderbecke. With Doris Day and Hoagy Carmichael. Directed by Michael Curtiz.

3.05 Channel 4 Racing from Doncaster. Brough Sires introduces coverage of the Long John Scotch Whisky Handicap (3.10); the William Hill Futurity Stakes (3.40); the Solages Energy Savers Stakes (4.10); and the Breeders Cup Prep Mile (4.40). Brookelite (†), (Cracle)

5.05 TV to Rejoice. How well do regional ITV and local BBC news stations serve the communities in their areas?

6.00 Answering critics at the Watershead, Bristol, are Steve Matthews, head of news and current affairs and the news editor at BBC South-west, Mark Byford.

7.30 To the End of the Road. Among the people Bernard Levin has met in part two of his journey is the controversial Australian president, Kurt Waldheim.

9.00 News summary and weather followed by 7 Days. Grace Davie discusses the nature of religious belief.

9.30 Binding File investigates a case of seemingly rough justice in London's Chinatown.

9.50 Sports Is a Tough Business... (see Choice)

10 A Fire Romance: Comedy series starring Judy Dench and Michael Williams (†). (Cracle)

10.10 St Elsewhere. Mrs Endicott discharges herself against Dr Craig's advice; and a shaken Caldwell considers a radical solution to his problems.

10.10 Saturday Almost Live. Off-beat comedy series (†).

10.30 Baseball World Series. The Minnesota Twins v the

BBC1

8.55 Play School 8.15
Articles of Faith with Dr
Una Kroll **8.30 This Is**
the Day from a viewer's
home in Plasstown, east
London.

10.00 Basher Time and
money-saving ideas (**11**.)
10.30 Discovering
Portuguese. Part three
(**11.45**) **Les Vacances**
(**1.13.0**) **A vous la**
France? (**11.45**)
Then in Spain? (**11**.)

12.10 Sea Hero For the
hearing impaired **12.30**
Famming. The latest
programme of the 30th
anniversary series
12.58 Weather

1.00 This Week, Next
Week. What does last
week's market
speculations mean to
Britain's nation of
shareholders and the
Government's future
plans? With Leon Brittan
and Roy Hattersley
2.00 EastEnders (**1**.)
(Ceetax)

3.00 Film: After the Fox
The starring Peter
Sellers, Victor Mature
and Britt Ekland. Comedy
about a criminal who
enlists the help of an
entire village for his
latest caper. Directed by
Vittorio De Sica. **4.40**
Barometer 87. Cartoon.
5.00 Saturday 87. A visit to
Britain's Court.

6.40 Vanity Fair. Episode
eight and the Battle of
Waterloo rages.
(Ceetax)

7.15 Lifestile. The latest
chit-chat news from Cliff
Michelson and Sally
Jones appears on
television. Directed by
George Museum.

Development Trust.
25 News and Weather.
30 Songs of Praise from
London. (Ceetax)

15 Ever Decreasing
Circles. In this first of a
new series Martin
Fights for the right of
access to a public
footpath. Starring Richard
Briers. (Ceetax)

15 Howards' Way.
Episode eight. (Ceetax)

15 Britain. Comedy series.
(Ceetax)

15 Fortunes of War.
Episode three and Harriet
Cavers that the
Romanian military are
under orders to find
Sasha at any cost.
(Ceetax)

10 News with Moira
Stuart. **11.00**

15 Everyman: The
Loneliest Journey. Directed
by cancer patients.
Welcome to the
World. Life in the
computer age. **11.30**

3

BBC2

9.00 Ceefax 9.15 Now On Two beginning with Janosch's *Story Time* (10.00) and *Barney's Diner* (10.05) *Odyssées* (10.20) *The Charlie Brown and Snoopy Show* (10.40) *News at 10* (10.45) *Your Junior Points of View*.

10.45 Blue Peter Omnibus (11.15-12.00) *The First Part* (12.00) *Windmill* includes a performance from Jacqueline du Pré (12.05) *No Limits* (12.10).

2.00 Rugby Special. Highlights of Moseley v Coventry; Ebbw Vale v US Eagles; and Ulster v Munster.

2.40 Snooker and Gymnastics. The final of the Rothmans Grand Prix and the World Gymnastics Championships.

5.00 Music in Camera. *Verdi's concertos La Notta and La Tempesta di Mare* played by the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Jerzy Maksymuk, with soloists Wsiam Boustany (flute), Julia Girwood (oboe), Ursula (viola), Leanne (bassoon) and Ken Heggie and Steven Smith (mandolins).

9.30 Review: Soviet Culture. Martin Walker reports from Moscow.

10.30 The Money Programme: Fly Them High - and Sell Them Cheap. A report on how America's decision nine years ago to deregulate its airline industry is not the success it was claimed to be.

11.05 On the House. Home refurbishment advice.

12.30 The Great Philosophers. John Ashworth of the Australian National University discusses David Hume, (Ceefax) *The Natural World: Ticker to the Top.* The wildlife that thrives alongside the railway track.

1.05 You See... ? *Pulsed, Open Road and The Refuge* are discussed by Ludovic Kennedy, Howard Scherman and Stuart Costgrove.

1.00 International Snooker. The final of the Rothmans Grand Prix.

1.05 World Gymnastics Championships from Rotterdam. Ends at 1.00.

World Cup Cricket. Live coverage of the match in Japan.

ITV/LONDON

5.00 TV-am Open College.
7.00 Are You Awake Yet?

8.30 David Frost on Sunday. The guests include financial journalist David Browne.

9.25 Wake Up Journalist.
9.35 He-Man and the Masters of the Universe.
10.00 No 73
10.30 The
Adventure of Black Beauty (r).

11.00 Morning Worship from Bury St Edmunds.

11.00 Weekend Watch.
Matthew Parris and John Kenneth Galbraith examine the events of the week that shook the world's stock markets.

1.00 LWT News headlines followed by **Police 5-1 Link.**

1.30 The Blind (r) - the blind film.

1.30 The Care Bears.

2.00 The Human Factor.
How 21-year old Andrew Kamp comes to terms with being only four feet ten inches in height.

3.00 The Big Match Live.
West Ham v Manchester United at Upton Park.

4.00 The
Adventure serial.

5.00 The Queen in Canada.
Highlights of the visit to Saskatchewan and Quebec.

6.00 Sunday Sunday.
Gloria Hunnford's guests are Cilla Black, Cilla Black and Kate O'Mara.

6.00 News.

7.00 Highway. Sir Harry Secombe visits North Northumberland.

8.00 The
Your Cards Right.

9.00 Live From the Palladium. Topping the bill are Donna Summer and Barry White.

9.00 News.

The Chamber. Gorse is desperate for money to court the wealthy Prince (Oracel).

The New Statesman. Political comedy series.

The South Bank Show. The life and work of Sir Winston Churchill.

LWT News headlines followed by American Documentary. The stories of five single fathers and their children.

Mary. Comedy series.

Night Network with Cinnosly Killed the Cat and Crowded House.

The Magic World. Chinese cuisine.

The Lawless Years. New York during the Prohibition.

Mountainbait: The Last Victory (r).

Baseball '87. San

CHANNEL 4

25 Movie Match (colour and b/w). First six of the history of Indian cinema **10.00** Equinox: Command and Conquest (b/w). **11.00** Chips Come (b/w).

10 Wozzei Gummidge Down Under starring Jon Pertwee and Una Stubbs **12.10** The Waltons **1.00** Treasure Hunt in Oxfordshire (r). **2.00** Chess: Wm. Episode 4 (of 65).

Film: Obsolete Burma (1945) starring Errol Flynn. How an US Army company attacked a Japanese radar station in Burma during the Second World War. Directed by Raoul Walsh.

Magoo Makes News. Cartoon starring the carefree, myopic Mr Magoo who takes over a newspaper office for an eccentric's.

News summary and weather followed by **The Business Programme** presented by John Plender and Judith Dawson. Reports from Washington and London on the American options for cutting their budget deficit and stabilizing world markets.

American Football. The featured game is the Miami Dolphins at the New York Jets.

Black Road - The Last Stand. (see Choice)

Shoah - Experience of the Holocaust. A discussion on the nine hour film about the Holocaust show last Sunday and Monday.

Taking part are the film's director, Claude Lanzmann, Israeli Holocaust historian Yehuda Bauer, cultural critic George Steiner, novelist and screenwriter Frederic Raphael and Polish historian Maciej Salchmczyk.

The film is Michael Jarraf.

The Winslow Boy (1948, b/w) starring Robert Donat and Sir John Gielgud. Drama about a father who is willing to face bankruptcy order to prove that his son is innocent of the charge of stealing a shilling postal order from a fellow naval officer.

Adapted from the play by Terence Rattigan, itself based on a famous pre-First World War Archer-Shee

Q.

<p>(Jedim wave). Stereo on VHF</p> <p>10.00 Simon Mayo 8.00 Peter 10.00 Mike Read 1.00 pm Back 2.00 The Stereo Back 2.00-3.00 Back the Years (John Peel) 10.00 The New American Joe Laura Green 10.00 7.30 in Concert (Squeezes) 7.30 Robbie 10.00-12.00 Nicky 10.00 VHF Stereo Radios 1 10.00-12.00 1.00 10.00 1.30 As Radio 2 10.00-1.00 Martin 1.00-4.00 As Radio 2.</p>	<p>5.00 7.00</p> <p>5.00 5.00</p>	
<p>(Sun wave). Stereo on VHF</p> <p>10.00 the hour until 1.00 pm, 10.00, 6.00, 7.00 and on 10.00. Sports Desk 10.00-12.00 10.00-12.00 (mt) 10.00 Dave Dudley 6.00 Steve 10.00-12.00 David Jacobs 8.00 10.00 Michael As 10.00-12.00 10.00-12.00 Ken 10.00-12.00 of Laughing 1.30 10.00-12.00 Includes Racing (from 10.00 Rugby League: 10.00 Trophy Test: Great 10.00-12.00 New Zealand and 10.00-12.00 (John Claxton) 10.00-12.00 6.30 The 10.00-12.00 (Godfrey Talbot) 7.00 10.00-12.00 10.00-12.00 Big Fight 10.00-12.00 Bruno v Joe Bugner 10.00-12.00 10.00 Nightbirds 3.00- 10.00-12.00</p>		<p>5.00 5.00</p> <p>5.00 5.00</p> <p>10.15</p>

Heather 7.00 News	
Morning Concert	
Fernbach (Blue Sea) re-	
viewed; Berlin PO;	
Canados (Los Regueños);	11.35
Chico de Llerocha,	
Chorale; Monteverdi; Balleis-	
ta Dellezza; English	
Croque Soloists; Ravel (La	
Suite Anglaise, Freira,	
Karajan), Prokofiev,	
Symphony No 1: Berlin	1.00
, conducted by Herbert	1.05
Karajan)	
(and News)	
Heart (part two):	
Rose (Roman Carnival	
Music); Shostakovich	2.05
Andras and Ponds; Chi mi	
radi te? Not tamer,	
two parts; Janet Baker,	
chorus; Liszt (Concert	3.00
Capriccio); Ravel (Ma-	
trophise Nigolotto); Bol-	
er, Sibelius (Karelia	
Suite); Academy of St Martin-	
s-in-the-fields, under Sir	
Nikolaus Marnham	
(and Review)	
and Review; with	
Vaughan, includes	
John Johnson's	
tribute to recordings of the	
late composer; Suite, with	
no playback	
rehearsal; Choc; Kar-	5.00
ajan; New Prices	5.45
Orchestra; also in	
the Blue, with very	
low Lipson and RPQ; and	
staff Lipson APO; auto;	
Lipson; Saks (Suite No 1,	6.38
Music)	

(z band: Soloists
 (nble), Stravinsky
 nchy in three
 nancy Rotterdam PD
 rt: London
 opher Kite
 ayers, with
 on Concerto
 Symphony No 38;
 for Thamus, King of
 Music Network;
 Ensemble play Le
 au Fauves (anon).
 ery-teller is John
 eciates: Michael
 plays Tobolsky's
 pieces from Op
 us Quartet:
 on Quartet in
 WoO 38 No. 3;
 buch, piano; Mozart
 B flat, K. 424;
 and Sauer (violin
), Dvorak
 in F (Op 95).
 rt (Gibson), C. D
 W Hoffman, P
 eed Requests:
 or (Gibson)
 Forum: with
 ewson in the chair.
 ichule Said
 new novel More
 atterns, and
 The Baby of an
 1
 Chamber
 einrich Schiff

(cello), with Roger Vignoles (piano). Bach (*Suite for cello No. 1 in G*, BWV 1007; Schnittke (*Sonata, 1978*; Martinu (*Variations on Theme of Rossini*)
BBC SO, under Mark Elder, with Ann Murray (soprano). Part one.
Lyzard (Elate-Vase), and The Enchanted Lake (Enchanted Forest) Barlowe (Las nubes de este song cycle)
The Seeds of Heliotrop: third of five dramatized documentaries about the Boer War. Compiled by Gerard Green; narrated by Gerard Green
Concert (part two): Tchaikovsky (*The Tempest*); Debussy (*L'Isle Joyeuse*); Liszt (*The Little Pianoist*: fifth programme in the documentary series "The Music of the Folklords"; Presented by Michael Chertoff (P)

Chertoff (P) (Columbia): Birth: Minimization of Baudelaire (BBC Series); under Aldis; Under Quarant No 3 (Lindsay Lindy); under Aldis; Jazz: *Quintet for Orchestra*, Op 43 (Bournemouth SO under Aldis)
Achromas: or Seven years in Seven Passionate Passions, by Dowland.
News 12.00 Close Down

MW (see page 10)
Pace 1.00
P.M. 1.00
Four 1.00
Top 1.00
Back 1.00
Drama 1.00
Agree 1.00
Night 1.00
South 1.00
Soul 1.00
Radio 1.00
Radio 1.00
12.00

MW (see page 10)
Pace 1.00
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Drama 1.00
Agree 1.00
Night 1.00
South 1.00
Soul 1.00
Radio 1.00
Radio 1.00
12.00

[illegible]

Weather 7.00 News	12
Netherlands Wind	
Ensemble: Rosen (Matilde of Rochester overture)	12
Krommer (Osses in E flat, Op 69), Strauss (Suite in B major, for 13 wind instruments, Op 26)	
World Service News	
Schumann: Märzschelchen (Rosen, flute, mezzo, with orchestra)	2.15
Verdi: Vignoles (piano), Kerner Songs (with Remann, piano), Symphony No 1 (Cleveland Orchestra)	
News	
Our Concert Choice: Bach (Fugade and Fugue in B flat, BWV 552, chorzempa, organ), Haydn Symphony no 10 (overseas), Liszt: Marche (ECO), Chopin (Dés naltas): Philip Langridge, tenor, with LSO, Strauss (Suite No 4 in B flat, Pièces de clavier on concertos), Marini, Symphony No 2 (Czech PO)	5.35 6.25
Michael Oiler: includes Richard Mann on Don Giovanni's early years; and a conversation with the pianist Gervy Paak.	
Cozzani: Piano Sonata in C minor, K 311; Quinter for oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and piano, K 452; with Adkins (piano), Black (clarinet), Sheen (bassoon), Helested (horn)	
	7.30

Radio 3	
Words: a play by novelist and playwright John Bowen BBC Scottish SO under YBC Thomson. Gneg Dances Sien (Symphony No 5) one recast: [Michael ill plays Schubert's D natives, 8.25	
and Schumann's Credo of Salzburg Festival production of Mozart's Don arajan conducts Vienna thermonic and Vienna ers Chorus. With mal Ramey (title), Ferruccio Furlanetto, sien Bartie, Anna Mowat-Sawyer and Julia ridy in the cast Wall Watts: <i>Stone: The and of Cuamora.</i> in Britain, in poems of Norman Thomson. Read by rman Nicholas er Howell	9.10 9.45 10.00
British Festival 1986: eph Silvestren (violin), Cerdin (cello), n (Violin Sonata No 6, 1910), fourth guitar, four guitar, four ce in two parts for solo n. Missions n (solo for piano), Takisemus (From eyond the spheres and ember fog) thermonic.	11.00 11.05 11.10 11.15 11.20 11.25 11.30 11.35 11.40 11.45 11.50 11.55 12.00

er Ashkenazy. With
y Douglas (piano).
sa. Chalkovsky
neo and Juliet
sue overture), Prokofiev
so Concerto No.3),
ing reading at 8.50
ert: part two.
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£500m Spitalfields market redevelopment is approved

By Colin Campbell
The Spitalfields Development Group, a consortium of London & Edinburgh Trust, Balfour Beatty (an offshoot of BICC) and County & District Properties (part of the Costain Group) yesterday won formal approval from the Court of Common Council of the City of London to go ahead with redevelopment of the 11-acre Spitalfields market site.

The overall development project, which will be worth about £500 million on completion in 1993, will include 1 million gross sq ft of office space, 80,000 sq ft of shopping area, 230 residential units and

several smaller business units. As part of the overall development plan, the 300-year-old Spitalfields fruit, vegetable and flower market will be moved to a 33-acre site at Temple Mills, north of Hackney Marsh, purchased by the Spitalfields Development Corporation for about £10 million from British Rail.

To help fund the development, SDG said it had invited leading banks to underwrite a £315 million facility, full details of which have yet to be announced. The facility is being arranged by SDG's financial advisers, Goldman Sachs and Kleinwort Benson.

and has a maximum term of seven-and-a-half years. The Court of Common Council said it had accepted the recommendation of its policy and resources and Spitalfields market committees to award the tender to the SDG consortium.

SDG won approval over competitive tender offers from Roschaugh Stanhope and Priest Mariani, the property development group.

Mr Keith Egerton, managing director of County & District Properties, said that before the Spitalfields market could be moved to its new site,

a Bill had to be passed by Parliament.

A Private Members Bill is due to be read on November 27, but because the Bill has to take its place in the queue of Parliamentary business, it could be up to a year before the new market is handed over.

SDG will be granted a 150-year lease on the new site and the City of London is likely to receive 5 per cent of the office rents generated from the development.

The developers will be able to join up the Spitalfields development with frontage they have on Bishopsgate.

Western to sell Lada in Britain

By Cliff Feltham

Western Motor Holdings, the rapidly expanding car dealer, is taking over the sole distribution of Russian-built Lada cars in this country, in a £20.6 million deal which will double the size of the business.

Western is also paying £690,000 for the 20-acre site at Bridlington, North Humberside, where the cars are assembled before being sent to a network of 200 dealers.

Western is buying Satra, the company which has owned the franchise for Lada in Britain and Eire since 1969, from Mr Ara Oztemel and his family. He will receive £9.31 million in cash and the balance in shares based on a price of 500p, against 438p in the stock market before dealings were suspended. This will leave Mr Oztemel owning about 23.5 per cent of the enlarged group. He will join the Western board, as will Mr John Garfield, currently a consultant to Satra.

Last year, a total of 21,337 Lada vehicles were sold - or 1.1 per cent of the total British passenger car market - worth £50.6 million. After sales of parts, the turnover of the franchise totalled £55.5 million, producing profits before tax of £3.1 million.

In the first nine months of this year, sales have been running 35 per cent up on last year, and the business is expected to earn approximately £4 million. Its position is expected to be strengthened with the launch next month of the Lada Samara hatchback.

The current franchise for the cars - which are manufactured in the USSR in what is said to be one of the most advanced car factories in the world - runs until 1993. The manufacturers have given their blessing to the deal.

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet Wall Street shakes US but will Reagan act?

It began on Wednesday, October 14 when the latest set of US trade figures revealed a deficit for August of \$15.7 billion. This figure - \$1.2 billion worse than forecast - suggested to acute observers of America's financial fortunes that the deficit would not be reduced, certainly as long as President Reagan is in office. The dollar had been devalued as a means of closing the trade gap (simultaneously causing anxiety about the US inflation rate); but the Group of Seven finance ministers agreed last month at their Louvre conclave that the dollar should not fall further.

While the President is adamant that he will not raise taxes and Congress is equally adamant that it will not sanction cuts in spending, a reduction in America's budget deficit, which would help to reduce the trade deficit, is out. The only other option is higher interest rates, but that way lies recession. If finally you related the August trade deficit and these gloomy thoughts to a New York market that had already soared beyond reason you had only thing to do: sell.

The latest Wall Street crash has concentrated political minds in the US in a way that a falling dollar, yawning deficits, the cavillings of Congress and the most powerful prophets of doom have conspicuously failed to do. Crumbling stock prices which hit millions of Americans where it hurts most - their pocket - is bad news. The remedy lies with the President and Congress; and mere cosmetic treatment of the twin deficits will fool no one. For the time being, there is a tug-of-war in Wall Street between those who believe that real growth in the US economy (an impressive 3.8 per cent) is high enough to stand the strong treatment that the trade and budget deficits require and the sceptics who think that bonds are safer than common stocks.

Hence the wild oscillations in the Dow Jones industrial average, with the sceptics, so far, pulling the equity optimists. In the London market there is same tug-of-war.

Since this time last week, the average British shareholder's paper wealth has, directly or indirectly, dropped by 22 per cent. Not everyone has lost money. Those invested in long-dated gilt-edged stocks have seen the value of their holdings rise by around 5 per cent. Reactions to yesterday's events followed a similar pattern. Shares opened lower, following Wall Street and Tokyo. The trade deficit was small and as good as anyone might have expected. That did little for shares, though a big deficit would no doubt have added to the slide. Then came the half-point cut in base rates, clearly aimed at helping liquidity in the market. Shares climbed off the bottom but not by much.

In the gilt-edged, stocks opened higher in reaction to the rise of bonds on

point on the UK trade figures and lower interest rates in contrast with Monday's initial collapse, when fixed interest stocks had plunged along with shares.

The fear early in the week was that dollar interest rates would have to rise to combat rising inflation in the United States and respond to an apparent move to higher rates in Germany. Even if the dollar fell, it would need to be backed by higher interest rates to retain and attract foreign investment to pay for the twin deficits. Economists predicted that yields on the US long bond would have to rise from a little over 10 per cent to around 12 per cent.

Instead, by the end of the week, recent rises in US banks' prime rates were reversed. The yield on the US long bond has fallen below 9 per cent.

In Britain, much the same change has taken place, with long-dated gilt-edged yields down 1 percentage point. Tuesday's bank lending figures, the latest in a long line pointing to inflationary money growth, suggested the authorities might need to tighten the rein. Instead, by Friday, Nigel Lawson pushed through a half-point base rate cut, explaining that this was entirely consistent with anti-inflationary policies. No-one believed him, but that hardly mattered.

Priorities have changed. Governments have wisely acknowledged that the fall in the stock markets is bound to cut growth prospects, by cutting wealth and spending power, by increasing uncertainty and impairing business confidence. Some forecasters are already cutting their predictions of US growth next year from 2.5 to 1.5 per cent. The need now is to stop a downturn becoming a serious recession.

On previous tests, shares are now good value. Peter and Jeffrey Thompson, the astute market analysts at BZW, calculate that the shake-out they thought necessary in July is now complete.

They reason that shares have now come back into line with their previous relationship to bonds. For 2½ years until mid-1986, average yields on shares ran remarkably consistently at 45 per cent of the yield on undated government stock. From mid-1986 share and bond yields diverged. Since last Monday the divergence has ended, mainly through a rise in equity yields, later helped by falling bond yields. The old relationship has more or less been restored. Wall Street shows a remarkably similar story of divergence and correction.

That is the hopeful and rational view for shares. It makes, however, the crucial assumption that nothing else has happened to alter the attractiveness of equity investment. Plainly it has, both in the perception of risk and, to an extent that cannot yet be judged, the altered prospects for worldwide economic growth. That is why bonds are rising.

Opec chief sees stronger role for cartel

By David Young
Energy Correspondent
World oil demand will rise very slightly over the next few years, Mr Riwanu Lukman, president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec), said in London yesterday.

However, Mr Lukman, the Nigerian oil minister, added that as non-Opec oil output declines it will be left to the cartel to meet any future increase in demand.

He said: "Many would agree that the demand for oil worldwide may rise as little as 1 per cent per year for the remaining part of this decade, and perhaps not more than 3 per cent on an average annual basis throughout the 1990s."

"Meanwhile, non-Opec supplies will be fast reaching a peak and subsequently setting for a decline, leaving Opec as the residual supplier of world oil to meet incremental demands in the next decade."

He said a "major obstacle" within Opec to production discipline is now being addressed with encouraging results. If the current Opec agreements are carried



Oil demand 'to rise slightly', Riwanu Lukman in London yesterday

through to the 1990s it will assure market stability at reasonable prices.

Speaking at the same seminar, Mr Arne Oien, the Norwegian oil minister, said that Norway, unlike Britain, believed that the non-Opec oil producers should co-operate with Opec because the developed countries will once again

become dependent on Opec oil.

He said: "This interdependence calls for closer contact between the parties in order to get a better understanding of each others' needs and interests."

"This is necessary in order to achieve the flow of information required to ensure maxi-

mum benefits from the resource itself."

"It has been argued that the oil markets would be better off without any government intervention. But a stable and secure supply of oil is of vital importance to all nations. This is not automatically achieved through the free operation of market forces."

Warner makes pledge on Chappell takeover

By Joe Joseph
Warner Communications, the US entertainment group whose takeover of Chappell & Co, the music publisher, is being investigated by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, has given an undertaking to run Chappell as a separate business, with dealings between the two groups conducted at arm's length.

The undertaking to Lord Young of Gifford, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, follows the decision

earlier this month to refer the agreed \$200 million (£120 million) deal to the competition watchdog, to study its effects on the British markets for publishing and recording music, on composers' rights and on royalty rates.

Warner has also agreed that Chappell will not, except in the ordinary course of business, assign or grant an exclusive licence of any copyright or licence to Warner.

The merger has met much resistance.

Jardine pulls out of Bear Stearns deal

From Stephen Leather, Hong Kong

Jardine Strategic Holdings has pulled out of its deal to buy a HK\$3 billion (£240 million) stake in Bear Stearns, the United States brokerage house. The sharp drop in Wall Street is behind the collapse of the deal, in which Jardine wanted to buy a 20 per cent stake in Bear Stearns as a long-term investment.

The Hong Kong firm was offering US\$23 (£14) a share for the US shares, which are now selling for about \$13 in New York.

Jardine had an "adverse

market development" clause in its offer contract, and last night Mr Brian Powers, the managing director of Jardine, confirmed that the company had exercised it.

Meanwhile, the Hong Kong government is trying to put together a rescue package for a resumption of trading in the Hang Seng Index futures contract on Monday. There are almost 85,000 outstanding contracts on the futures exchange, worth some HK\$14 billion.

Brussels and business

The second article by John Raven (not Paul Raven) which appeared yesterday completed his initial analysis of 1992 And All That - or Lord Young's timetable and awareness approach to the European Community's aim to establish a real Common Market in goods and services by 1992.

His first article was published in *The Times* on October 17. Later articles will deal with the practical problems and opportunities facing British companies and professions as the Great Internal Market is created.

TEMPUS

Market applauds good profits performance from LWT

LWT's 68 per cent jump in full-year pretax profits - to £23.03 million exceeded market expectations by about £1 million. The 57 per cent increase in the total dividend was also an unexpected bonus and the shares managed a rare feat in yesterday's troubled market, rising 5p to 925p after touching 935p.

The shares have held up well in the roller-coaster conditions of the last week, losing only about 14 per cent compared with a market fall nearer 22 per cent. The reasons are not hard to find.

Profits from television and related activities rose 76 per cent to £20 million, fuelled mainly by excellent growth in advertising.

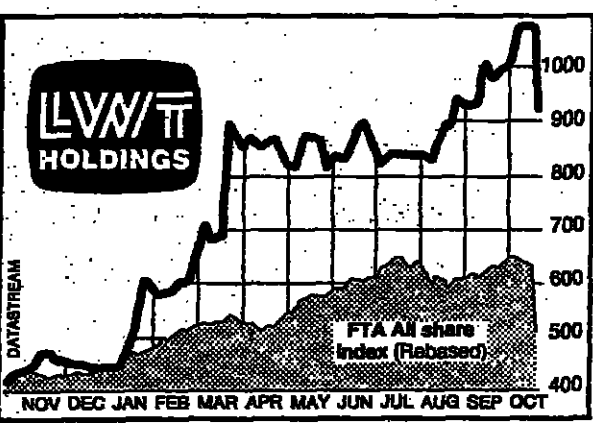
Advertising revenue last year rose to £148 million against £118 million the previous year.

LWT is gaining share from the independent network as a whole and more markedly from Thames, whose highly pre-emptive rate card, with its system of bonuses and penalties, makes it somewhat unpopular with advertisers. The company's share of the network total rose to 11.5 per cent, about 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

LWT now has a cash pile of £29 million for which it is not likely to find a ready home. It believes television companies have been unsuccessful at diversification and it is withdrawing from its own diversifications.

Page and Moy, the travel business, will be floated shortly and LWT's 20 per cent stake in Century Hutchinson will be reduced when the publishing company is floated in two or three years' time.

One way of spending the money, announced yesterday, is to seek shareholder approval to buy up to 15 per cent of its own shares as a means of boosting earnings per share.



J Rothschild

In these stock market conditions, it is hard enough to be holding shares in a quoted company whose business is selling widgets, without investing in a group like J. Rothschild, whose business is trading shares.

The group's principal saving grace is the skill and experience of its managers who aim to buck world stock market trends, achieving above-average asset value growth.

Yet a good investment trust should do this and enjoy tax breaks to boot. Indeed, a well-positioned specialist trust should provide a better performance than J Rothschild's more broadly spread operation.

Taking into account currency hedging against portfolio exposure, 20 per cent of the group's investments are in Britain, 30 per cent in the US, 30 per cent in Europe and 20 per cent in Japan, Korea and South-east Asia.

On Tuesday night, the fully-diluted net asset value was 205p, compared with a half-year-end net asset value (NAV) of 234p, but, yesterday, it had shown some recovery. The shares sell at a 26 per cent discount to the NAV.

Contrary to recent speculation, J Rothschild is not planning to return to active

financial services. However, it plans to increase exposure to unquoted vehicles. At present they account, at cost, for 15 per cent of the asset value, rising to 20 per cent at current values.

As direct investments are accounted for at cost, the asset value suffers in the short term, although in a bear market they can provide a more reliable return.

However, as direct investment involves a minimum commitment of several years, the return takes longer to realize while trading flexibility is also reduced.

The group is now actively trading in the fluctuating markets, hoping by this method to outperform the indexes. It is still too early to say what the outcome for the year will be.

So, until the outlook for world markets is clearer, only gluttons for punishment should hold these shares.

Matthew Brown

Which share is worth the same today as it was a week ago? Answer: Matthew Brown, at 750p. You will not get that in the market, but it is what Scottish & Newcastle Breweries will pay, at least until 3pm on Monday.

Herein lies the dilemma for Brown shareholders. If S&N receives acceptances from more than 20.5 per cent of Brown shareholders by Monday, its cash offer will close.

You might have forgiven S&N directors for crying into their beer this week. Having launched their latest attempt on Brown three weeks ago they have seen share values generally collapse by almost a quarter in the last few days. Without their bid Brown shares would probably be changing hands at no more than 500p. (Indeed S&N would never have had its present offer underwritten in today's market).

There can surely be one of only two outcomes for S&N. Either it wins Brown at what now looks an exorbitant price, or it sees its attempt to take control of the Blackburn brewer sink for a third time.

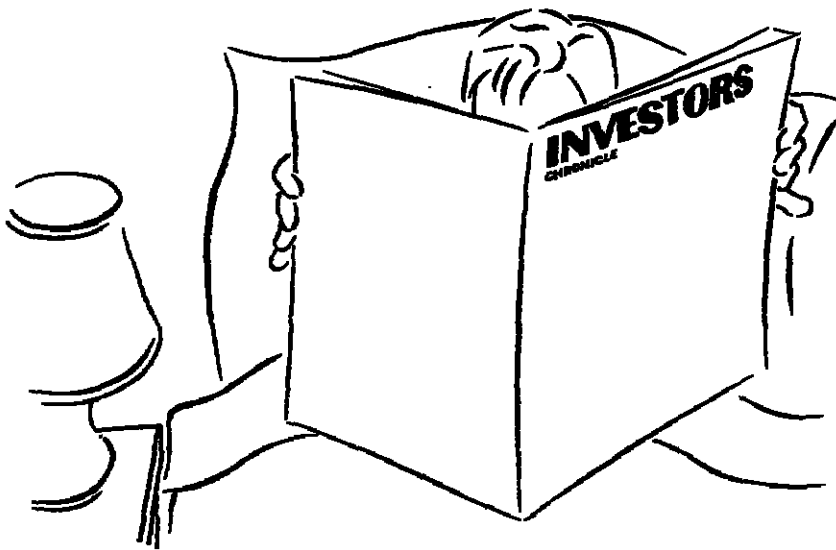
Neither prospect can be particularly appealing (ideally Brown shareholders would accept its 645p share offer, but they will not be counting on many of those). But both are better than the choice facing Brown, whose independence looks likely to be one of the casualties of the past week's events in the stock market.

Its only salvation appears to lie in the prospect of a complete, or near-complete, recovery in the stock market. But the first step had to be to dissuade investors from taking S&N's cash at the first opportunity. Hence the lack of a profit forecast from Brown so far. No forecast that Brown could deliver will justify a 750p price at present, but the prospect of one may just make some investors wait.

But if they do, they run the risk of losing the cash option altogether. Consequently any institution with an opportunity of minimizing its tax liability will be sorely tempted to have its acceptance lodged with Morgan Grenfell on Monday.

Smaller investors must ask themselves whether they can afford to lose what could be the last opportunity for some considerable time to collect 750p for their shares.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Starting CDs (%)
1 mtr: 5 1/2-6% 3 mtr: 5 1/2-6 1/2% 6 mtr: 5 1/2-6 1/2%
12 mtr: 5 1/2-6 1/2%
Last week: 237.50%
Avg rate: 23.0648%
Next week: 2100m
received: 97%
last wk: 23.785%
replace: 2300m

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

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KCS-LOL Group			
After a hectic week with a \$1.00 trading range of			
physical crudes and the open interest in the			
Physical crudes, well bid through the week, eased			
oil paper. All products except gasoline traded weak			
CRUDE OIL/assessmed (BREITL FOB)			
Crude	19.05	-15	Jan
15 day Nov	18.96	-15	Jan
15 day Dec	19.06	-15	Jan
WTI Jan	20.10	-15	Jan
WTI Jan	20.00	-15	Jan
PRODUCTS Buy/Sell \$/BTL			
Spot CIP Wyo Exmo - present delivery			
Gasohl	15	174-176	Jan
Nov 1H Oct	-1	168-169	Nov
Nov 1H Oct	-1	168-169	Nov
5.5 Fuel Oil	4	103-104	Nov
Naphtha	-2	164-165	Nov
BREITEX			
Oct Freight Basis - Dry Cargo (\$/100)			
Oct 57	Hi	Low	With
Jan 58	Hi	Low	Nov
Jul 58	Hi	Low	Feb
Jul 58	Hi	Low	Mar
Nov 58	Hi	Low	Apr
Dry Cargo Index n/a			

LONDON FOX		LONDON MEAT EXCHANGE			
Ad by the	DOCO	G W Fox	Official prices/volume previous day		Rudolf Wolf
under the	Ad 1195-155	Ad 1257-223	(Pounds)	£	Stemts
Ad 1191-190	Ad 1262-260	Ad 1263-260	Corn Cattle A	12150-11700	11625-11270
Ad 1214-1212	Ad 1301-303	Ad 1301-303	Corn Cattle B	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1215-1212	Ad 1302-302	Ad 1302-302	Corn Cattle C	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1216-1212	Ad 1303-303	Ad 1303-303	Corn Cattle D	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1217-1212	Ad 1304-304	Ad 1304-304	Corn Cattle E	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1218-1212	Ad 1305-305	Ad 1305-305	Corn Cattle F	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1219-1212	Ad 1306-306	Ad 1306-306	Corn Cattle G	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1220-1212	Ad 1307-307	Ad 1307-307	Corn Cattle H	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1221-1212	Ad 1308-308	Ad 1308-308	Corn Cattle I	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1222-1212	Ad 1309-309	Ad 1309-309	Corn Cattle J	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1223-1212	Ad 1310-310	Ad 1310-310	Corn Cattle K	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1224-1212	Ad 1311-311	Ad 1311-311	Corn Cattle L	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1225-1212	Ad 1312-312	Ad 1312-312	Corn Cattle M	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1226-1212	Ad 1313-313	Ad 1313-313	Corn Cattle N	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1227-1212	Ad 1314-314	Ad 1314-314	Corn Cattle O	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1228-1212	Ad 1315-315	Ad 1315-315	Corn Cattle P	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1229-1212	Ad 1316-316	Ad 1316-316	Corn Cattle Q	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1230-1212	Ad 1317-317	Ad 1317-317	Corn Cattle R	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1231-1212	Ad 1318-318	Ad 1318-318	Corn Cattle S	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1232-1212	Ad 1319-319	Ad 1319-319	Corn Cattle T	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1233-1212	Ad 1320-320	Ad 1320-320	Corn Cattle U	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1234-1212	Ad 1321-321	Ad 1321-321	Corn Cattle V	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1235-1212	Ad 1322-322	Ad 1322-322	Corn Cattle W	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1236-1212	Ad 1323-323	Ad 1323-323	Corn Cattle X	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1237-1212	Ad 1324-324	Ad 1324-324	Corn Cattle Y	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1238-1212	Ad 1325-325	Ad 1325-325	Corn Cattle Z	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1239-1212	Ad 1326-326	Ad 1326-326	Corn Cattle AA	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1240-1212	Ad 1327-327	Ad 1327-327	Corn Cattle AB	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1241-1212	Ad 1328-328	Ad 1328-328	Corn Cattle AC	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1242-1212	Ad 1329-329	Ad 1329-329	Corn Cattle AD	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1243-1212	Ad 1330-330	Ad 1330-330	Corn Cattle AE	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1244-1212	Ad 1331-331	Ad 1331-331	Corn Cattle AF	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1245-1212	Ad 1332-332	Ad 1332-332	Corn Cattle AG	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1246-1212	Ad 1333-333	Ad 1333-333	Corn Cattle AH	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1247-1212	Ad 1334-334	Ad 1334-334	Corn Cattle AI	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1248-1212	Ad 1335-335	Ad 1335-335	Corn Cattle AJ	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1249-1212	Ad 1336-336	Ad 1336-336	Corn Cattle AK	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1250-1212	Ad 1337-337	Ad 1337-337	Corn Cattle AL	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1251-1212	Ad 1338-338	Ad 1338-338	Corn Cattle AM	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1252-1212	Ad 1339-339	Ad 1339-339	Corn Cattle AN	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1253-1212	Ad 1340-340	Ad 1340-340	Corn Cattle AO	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1254-1212	Ad 1341-341	Ad 1341-341	Corn Cattle AP	12500-11700	12095-115
Ad 1255-1212	Ad 1342-342	Ad			

Portfolio
Gold

From your portfolio card check your right share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check it against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Claim rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Cash	Share
1	AB Food (as)	Food	100	100
2	ABC	Industrial A-D	100	100
3	Develco (as)	Breweries	100	100
4	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
5	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
6	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
7	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
8	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
9	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
10	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
11	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
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13	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
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47	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
48	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
49	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
50	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £2,000 in today's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

UNDATED

INDEX-LINKED

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

ELECTRICALS

CINEMAS, TV

DRAPERY, STORES

FOODS

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

FINANCE, LAND

INSURANCE

LEISURE

MOTORS, AIRCRAFT

SHIPPING

SHOES, LEATHER

TEXTILES

TOBACCO

NEWSPAPERS, PUBLISHERS

OILS, GAS

INDUSTRIALS A-D

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Grim end to account

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began October 12. Dealings ended yesterday. Settlement day October 26. Settlement day November 2.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.
Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (as) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 24)

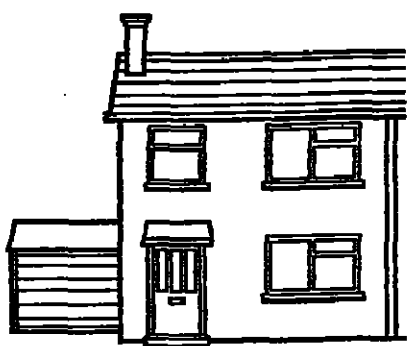
No.	Company	Group	Cash	Share
1	AB Food (as)	Food	100	100
2	ABC	Industrial A-D	100	100
3	Develco (as)	Breweries	100	100
4	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
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6	Develco (as)	Drugs/Stores	100	100
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AN IMPORTANT BROADCAST ON HMC's HOME SERVICE~



100% MORTGAGES NOW AVAILABLE

HMC Group PLC through its newly-created subsidiary HMC FIRST HOME PLC have £50 million available for 100% mortgages on a first-come-first-served basis. Houses are restricted to South East England (see below). We will grant up to 3 times first income plus 1½ times second income or alternatively 2½ times joint income (subject to approval). And applications can usually be approved in principle within 24 hours - normal service with all our products. The maximum loan is £90,000 (£35,000 minimum) and the principal applicant must be between 23 and 35 and be in professional or career employment. The interest rate is

11.65% variable APR 12.9%* As always, HMC mortgages are available from the offices of any one of our panel of ten life assurance companies, with one of the widest ranges of endowment policies on the market. Apply now to one of these companies to ensure availability.

The life assurance panel

Friends' Provident Life Office
Legal and General Assurance Society Limited
Norwich Union Life Insurance Society
Royal Life Insurance Limited
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society
The Scottish Life Assurance Company
The Scottish Provident Institution
Scottish Widows' Fund
The Standard Life Assurance Company
Sun Alliance Insurance Group

Full written details can be obtained from any one of our panel of life assurance companies or directly from HMC at the address below. Alternatively, telephone HMC on 0494-459100 to obtain details of our local contacts



HMC FIRST HOME PLC
P.O. Box No. 76, HMC House, Bellfield Road,
High Wycombe, Bucks HP13 5HA.

Loans available only on properties situated in Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Greater London, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Surrey and Sussex. Security is required over the property being purchased and the associated endowment policy.

*Example A 37 year old single man applies to us for a 100% endowment mortgage for the purchase of a property costing £250,000. The loan is for a 25 year period, secured on the property and on an endowment policy. The monthly mortgage payment is £1,170. The monthly endowment payment is £1,170. The APR is 12.9%. The interest rate is 11.65% variable. Rates quoted are correct at time of going to press.

FAMILY MONEY/INTEREST RATES ROUND-UP

	Nominal rate	Compounded return at tax rates	27%	45%	60%	100%	Investment	Notice	Contact
BANKS									
Ordinary Dep A/c	3.75	3.79	2.86	2.08	1 min	0-7 day	1 min	0-7 day	01-600 8020
Girobank	3.00	3.02	2.28	1.85	1 min	7 day	1 min	7 day	01-600 8020
Fixed Term Deposits:									
National Westminster	6.38	6.38	4.81	3.50	10,000-24,999	1 mth	01-726 1000		
	6.25	6.25	4.71	3.42	10,000-24,999	6 mth	01-726 1000		
	6.35	6.35	4.78	3.48	10,000-24,999	1 mth	01-280 8000		
	6.35	6.35	4.78	3.48	10,000-24,999	6 mth	01-280 8000		
BUILDING SOCIETIES									
Ordinary A/c	5.00	5.06	3.81	2.77	1 min	—	—	—	—
Britannia	7.15	7.15	5.39	3.92	250 min	—	—	—	—
Bristol & West	7.15	7.15	5.39	3.92	500 min	—	—	—	—
Bradford & Bingley	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham & Gloucester	7.75	7.75	5.84	4.25	5,000 min	—	—	—	—
Northern Rock	8.05	8.05	6.07	4.41	10,000 min	—	—	—	—
Nationwide Non-Resid	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	1 min	—	—	—	—
MONEY FUNDS									
Aitken Home Monthly Inc	6.96	7.18	5.41	3.93	1,000 min	—	01-638 8070		
Allied Arab HCA	7.34	7.59	5.72	4.16	3,000 min	—	01-628 8060		
Bank of Scotland	6.84	7.07	5.33	3.87	2,500 min	—	01-626 1567		
Barclays High Rate Dep	6.75	6.92	5.22	3.79	1,000 min	—	01-626 1567		
	7.00	7.15	5.42	3.94	10,000 min	—	01-588 2777		
Britannia High Interest	6.50	6.70	5.04	3.58	2,500 min	—	01-741 4941		
Co-operative Money Mkct Pluct	6.50	6.70	5.04	3.58	2,500 min	—	01-236 8391		
HFC Trust & Savings	6.84	7.07	5.33	3.87	2,500 min	—	01-638 8727		
Henderson Cheque A/c	6.81	6.93	5.22	3.80	1,000 min	—	01-338 3211		
L & G High Int Deposit	7.00	7.00	5.27	3.84	1,000 min	—	01-407 1000		
Lloyds Investment A/c	6.80	6.80	5.18	3.78	2,500 min	—	01-626 4588		
M&G HCA	6.60	6.77	5.08	3.67	2,500 min	—	01-726 1000		
Nat West HCA	7.00	7.19	5.42	3.94	10,000 min	—	01-236 8382		
Nat West Special Reserve	6.88	7.06	5.32	3.87	2,000 min	—	01-726 1000		
Oppenheimer Money Mgmt	7.00	7.19	5.42	3.94	10,000 min	—	01-236 8382		
Phillips & Drew HCA	6.84	7.12	5.38	3.90	10,000 min	—	01-236 8382		
Provincial Trust Chq A/c	7.15	7.34	5.53	4.02	2,500 min	—	061-828 9771		
Royal Bk of Scot Prem A/c	6.77	6.95	5.24	3.81	2,500 min	—	061-557 0201		
S & P Classic	6.55	6.77	5.10	3.71	2,500 min	—	0705 827733		
Schroder Wagg	6.86	7.15	5.45	3.94	2,500 min	—	0272 732241		
Tyndall	6.97	7.16	5.39	3.92	2,500 min	—	0272 732241		
UDT 7-day	6.86	7.05	5.31	3.86	5,000 min	7 day	01-628 4681		
NATIONAL SAVINGS									
Ordinary A/c	6.00	6.17	4.65	3.38	1-10,000	8 day	041-849 4555		
Investment A/c	10.00	7.80	5.50	4.00	5-10,000	1 mth	01-648 4555		
Income Bond	10.50	7.87	5.78	4.20	2,000-10,000	3 mth	0258 66161		
Deposit Bond	10.00	7.78	5.68	4.20	100-10,000	3 mth	0258 66161		
3rd Issue Cert	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	25-1,000	8 day	091-388 4900		
General Extension Rate	6.51	6.51	6.51	6.51	20-200/mth	14 day	091-388 4900		
Retail Price Index Sep	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4					
GUARANTEED INCOME BONDS									
FPS (Management) Ltd	9.10	9.10	7.48	6.10	1,000 min	1 yr	0992 30488		
FPS (Management) Ltd	8.80	8.80	7.27	5.98	1,000 min	2 yrs	0992 30488		
FPS (Management) Ltd	8.80	8.80	7.27	5.98	1,000 min	3 yrs	0992 30488		
FPS (Management) Ltd	8.80	8.80	7.27	5.98	1,000 min	4 yrs	0992 30488		
FPS (Management) Ltd	9.00	9.00	7.38	6.03	1,000 min	5 yrs	0227 457375		
LOCAL AUTHORITY TOWN HALL BONDS									
Kirklees	6.75	6.75	5.09	3.70	500 min	1 yr	01-407 2767		
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min	2 yrs	01-407 2767		
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min	3 yrs	01-407 2767		
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min	4 yrs	01-407 2767		
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min	5 yrs	01-407 2767		
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min	6 yrs	01-407 2767		
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min	7 yrs	01-407 2767		
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min	8 yrs	01-407 2767		
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min	9 yrs	01-407 2767		
Bristol	7.50	7.50	5.65	4.11	1,000 min	10 yrs	01-407 2767		
FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS									
Sterling	6.89	—	—	—	7 day	0481 26741			
US Dollar	6.61	—	—	—	7 day	0481 26741			
Yen	3.05	—	—	—	7 day	0481 26741			
D Mark	2.89	—	—	—	7 day	0481 26741			
French Franc	6.68	—	—	—	7 day	0481 26741			
Swiss Franc	2.69	—	—	—	7 day	0481 26741			

KEY RATES

Retail Prices Index (Sept '86 to Sept '87)	+4.2
Mortgage rate*	11.25%
Bank base rate	10%
Bank prime overdraft rate*	13%-18% APR
Personal loan rate*	19.7% APR
Credit card rate*	23.1% APR
Hire purchase rate**	28% APR
Bank deposit account	3.75%
Building society ordinary account	5%
High-interest cheque account*	6.80
Holiday exchange rates*	
Spanish peseta	189
French franc	9.83
Greek drachma	224
Italian lira	2190

FUND OFFERS

Fidelity	pages 29, 30 and 32
GRE	page 30
MIM Britannia	page 31
Franklin	page 31
Scottish Life	page 32
Backmaster & Moore	page 33
GT	page 33
Save & Prosper	page 34
Brown Shipley	page 34
Comm Union	page 35

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	10.00%
Adam & Company	10.00%
BCCI	10.00%
Consolidated Crds	10.00%
Co-operative Bank	10.00%
C. Hoare & Co	10.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	9.50%
Lloyds Bank	9.50%
Nat Westminster	10.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	10.00%
TSB	9.50%
Citibank NA	9.50%

UNIT LINKED INSURANCE INVESTMENTS

Bid	Offer	Chng	Yld	Bid	Offer	Chng	Yld	Bid	Offer	Chng	Yld	Bid	Offer	Chng	Yld	Bid	Offer	Chng	Yld	
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MAKING MONEY MAKE MONEY

Apart from the agony of watching the world stock markets go into free fall this week, many unit trust investors had the frustration of being unable to deal at times, as many groups were unable to quote.

Where investors were able to carry out transactions, they were often expected to "deal blind", which means they were giving instructions to deal without knowing the price of the units.

Interestingly, the Securities and Investments Board is proposing what is known as "forward pricing" for unit trusts. Many fund managers are vehemently against this, and yet they have been forced to adopt a method that closely resembles the SIB's proposal this week.

Dylan Evans, of Target, for example, says: "To a degree people have had to deal at forward prices. If a unitholder phoned us at 11.15am with an instruction to sell units, this was put through. Then, when we valued the fund at midday, there was the price paid for those units." Although Evans says this method, Mr Evans says that does not mean the

Forward pricing forced in by the City crisis

group entirely approves of forward pricing. "I don't think it's wholly desirable, but in these circumstances, I think people were just glad to be able to deal," he said.

Similarly, Fidelity has had to resort to forward pricing at times this week. However, Barry Bateman says: "I'm still not convinced it's right. I think we're in exceptional circumstances now, I'm not

Many believed there were bargains

certain the industry should adopt a pricing system which is suited to these one-off situations. Certainly, the reaction from both brokers and the public has been unfavourable."

Ben Gooden, director of the advisory department at M&G, says the group's normal dealing system is already halfway

towards the SIB's proposed method.

As for how active unit trust investors were this week, M&G, in common with other groups, experienced net selling at the beginning of the week, followed by heavy buying activity on Wednesday. Mr Gooden says that by the middle of the week it was very clear that a lot of people thought there were bargains around to be had.

Peter Pearson Lund, of Gartmore, says his group too had a good day on Wednesday. Gartmore has been trying to deal whenever possible, but has had to close several times. In order to give help and advice to investors, Gartmore will be answering telephone queries this weekend on 01-623 1212.

Framlington, which has been able to stay open for most of the time this week, is still going ahead with the

launch of its Smaller Companies Trust today. Ann McMechan says of the fund: "I think it looks even better now than a week ago because the sort of companies we'll be looking at have the same potential, cash flow and management as they did then. It's just that they're cheaper."

In general, her advice to investors is: "Hang onto your hat. We're neither re-

'As good a bet as a racehorse'

commending people to buy in or sell out until some degree of stability is maintained." Applying this to the Smaller Companies fund launch, she says that as the closing date for the offer is November 13, "there is ample time for the market to have lost its jitters."

Similarly, Anthony Bolton, of Fidelity, says: "Investors

should not do anything extreme in the short term - they should wait for things to settle down. I wouldn't jump in a big way at the moment."

"In general, I'd say wait for a few weeks."

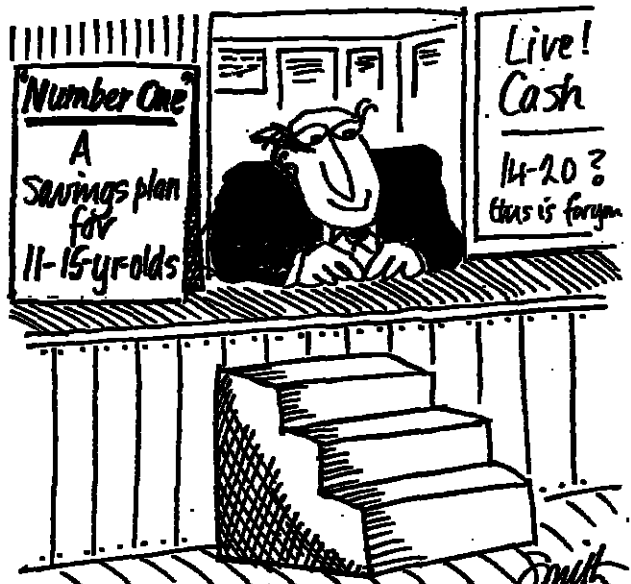
Mr Evans says: "We don't really believe we're heading for a recession, but we think things will remain uncertain until the Americans do something constructive about the budget deficit and there is an indication from the Germans that they will do something to aid the dollar, such as cutting their interest rates."

"In the short term, my advice is don't buy and don't sell. I don't think these are markets where people should be terribly brave. You can gain, or lose, 10 per cent in a day. If the markets settle at this level I'd be a gentle buyer in a week or two."

Likewise, Mr Gooden's advice is: "Don't buy and don't sell unless you're really got to. It's as good a bet as putting money on a racehorse."

"I would bury my head in the sand until we get back to normal."

Amanda Pardoe



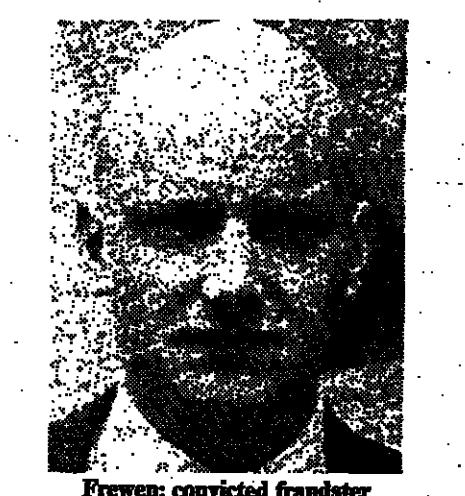
Frewen 'unlikely to pay a penny'

■ The convicted commodity trader, Justin Frewen has told the Official Receiver there is little likelihood that he will be able to pay even a penny to investors who lost more than half a million pounds in the collapse of his company Imperial Commodities.

The 28-year-old old Etonian met the Official Receiver to answer questions about his failure to pay anything off his debts of £269,490. In 1985 he was declared a criminal bankrupt and sentenced to two years' jail for fraudulent trading, though he was freed on parole after serving only eight months. At his Old Bailey trial evidence was given of his lavish lifestyle, with trips on Concorde and the use of two Rolls-Royce cars, all paid for with money entrusted to him by investors.

Gwendoline Lamb, who lost £50,000 to Frewen and gave evidence at his trial, said yesterday she was not convinced he had revealed full details of his finances. "He is living in a Knightsbridge flat and I am wearing jumble sale clothes," she said. "I am sure that in 1989 he will claim automatic discharge from bankruptcy. This is the horror of the Insolvency Act. There is a scandalous loophole, which means he could be back in business without having repaid a penny."

The Insolvency Act allows for discharge from bankruptcy after four years, whether or not creditors have received anything, unless strong objections are raised by creditors or the Official Receiver.



Frewen: convicted fraudster

■ The Midland Bank has introduced Live! Cash and Number One for younger customers. Live! Cash is a card based account for those aged 14 to 20. Interest is paid quarterly, at a rate of 5 per cent net on balances of £100 and over, and 3.75 per cent net on balances of up to £100. A minimum of balance of £20 must be maintained to attract interest. Account-holders receive a personal organiser and matching card wallet. Number One is a savings account for children aged 11 to 15. It pays interest half-yearly at 12.5 per cent. Customers receive a project file with pen, note pad and personal

details card. You need £1 to open the account and when the balance reaches £15 there is a free leisure or photo gift pack. Midland's existing Griffin Savers Account will now be available only for children aged seven to 10.

■ Depressing though the thought may be, Christmas is only a few weeks away. Quick off the mark to exploit the multi-million-pound present market this year is the Department of National Savings. It has introduced a new range of gift tokens and three for National Savings gift tokens. In fact, either type of token can be used to buy National Savings products such as Premium Bonds or Savings Certificates, or they can be used to open a National Savings Bank Account. The tokens cannot be exchanged for cash. The tokens will be available at any of the 20,000 post offices throughout the UK from November 2. They cost £5 each, and the card and envelope come free of charge. The maximum number of tokens per card has been doubled this year to 12.

■ Grafton Unit Trust managers have combined with Allied Irish Bank to produce the Grafton High Interest Cheque Account. The minimum initial deposit is £1,500. Interest is calculated daily and credited quarterly. If the balance falls below £1,500 but remains above £250 interest is at Allied Irish Bank's ordinary deposit rate. No interest is payable on any balances below £250. A cheque book is available. The minimum cheque withdrawal is £200 and there are no bank charges except for unpaid cheques (£10) and stop-payment instructions (£5). Any number of cheques can be issued. To provide a sweeter Grafton Unit Trusts purchased by means of a cheque drawn on this account will get a 1 per cent discount on the offer price. If the proceeds of the redemption units are paid into the high-interest account and the holder decides to reinvest in any of the Grafton range with a cheque drawn from the account, the investor will receive an additional 1 per cent discount.

■ This is not the time to recommend anyone to buy stocks, but if you have £250 to spare and like old railways and old stock certificates, then British Rail's oldest railway company may be worth looking at. From Monday the Ffestiniog Railway is offering some of its ordinary stock, together with a debenture stock, through sponsors Coesma Asset Management. The ordinary stock will be available in units of £1, but investors will have to purchase £250 of a new 4 per cent debenture stock.

Investors will receive two lavishly detailed stock certificates similar in design to those issued by 19th-century railway companies. Every £250 of debenture stock will also enable the holder and companion to travel on the railway at privilege rates. The directors do not intend to pay dividends - profits are reinvested in the railway - but interest will be paid annually at December 31. The company plans to raise £400,000 to reduce short-term borrowings and help to preserve the world's oldest independent railway. Ffestiniog Railway opened in 1825 to carry slate, fell into disuse and was reopened in 1982, sharing a purpose-built station with British Rail.

GRE's NEW INTERNATIONAL TRUST

Your passport to the world's stock markets.

Since this advertisement was written, share prices have fallen sharply all over the world. In our view this should not deter investors who are looking for long term capital growth from investing at this time. With sound shares at their lowest levels for several years, this could prove a particularly favourable time to buy.

If you've invested in UK-based unit trusts, or have benefited from recent government privatisation issues, you'll know how much money can be made in the shares of British companies.

However, Britain isn't the only country with companies that are doing well. So is Japan. The USA. Europe. All over the world there are markets that could be making you money. The difficulty lies in getting your investment to the right place at the right time.

Global opportunities

What better solution to the problem could there be than an international trust which is really flexible? One which could move your money to exactly the right market at exactly the right time - wherever in the world that may be.

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can now enjoy the same global opportunities as the big professional investors. And the same level of expertise in managing your money.

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Secondly - though past performance is no guide to the future - we already have an impressive track record in running overseas unit trusts, as the following examples will show.

Over the three years to 1st October 1987 GRE's Pacific Trust was up by 172%* and was 2nd out of 34 similar trusts. During the same period our European and North American trusts were both among the top ten in their respective sectors.

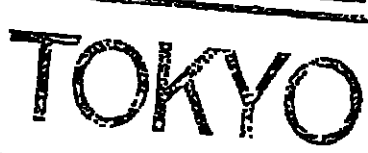
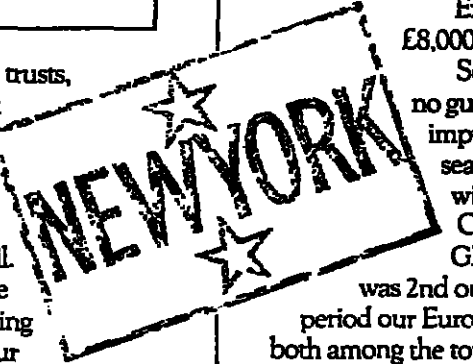
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Because this is a new trust we are offering a special discount of 2% on all units bought. But you'll have to apply quickly, as the offer closes on 30th October 1987.

The estimated commencing yield at the offer price of 100p per unit will be around 1.5% gross.

Remember that the price of units, and the income from them, can go down as well as up.

*Planned Savings statistics for the three years to 1st October 1987 (Other to bid, with income reinvested).



GENERAL INFORMATION

Applications will be acknowledged on day of receipt. Certificates will follow within 42 days. Remuneration will be paid to qualified intermediaries. Rates are available on request. Income, less income tax, is distributed by the Trust on 30th April and 30th October each year together with tax vouchers. The first distribution will be on 30th April 1988. Unit-holders may have their income, net of tax, reinvested on 15th April and 15th October each year, in which case a tax voucher and up to date advice of the unit-holding are issued on the distribution dates.

Reports on the progress of the Trust are included with each tax voucher distribution. Management charges as permitted by the Trust Deed are a maximum initial charge of 7% and a maximum annual charge of 7% (plus VAT). At present the initial charge is 9% and the annual service charge, based on the value of the Trust and deducted from its income, is 1% (plus VAT). Should these charges be varied, at least 3 months notice will be given.

Prices and yields are quoted daily in the national press. Repurchases Units can be cashed at any time at the bid price ruling on receipt of instructions to sell. Payment will normally be made immediately upon receipt of the requested cash. The Trustee is Midland Bank Trust Company Ltd. The Managers are Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Managers Ltd., 15 Fountain Street, Manchester M2 2AF. Member of the Unit Trust Association.

APPLICATION FORM

To: Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Managers Limited, 15 Fountain Street, Manchester M2 2AF. Telephone: 061-236 5685. Ref. No. 91774

Surname (Please state Mr/Mrs/Ms/Ms) BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE
Forenames in full
Address
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I/We enclose my/our cheque for £ for investment in GRE International Trust at the current offer price upon the terms of the Trust Deed. (Minimum initial investment £500)

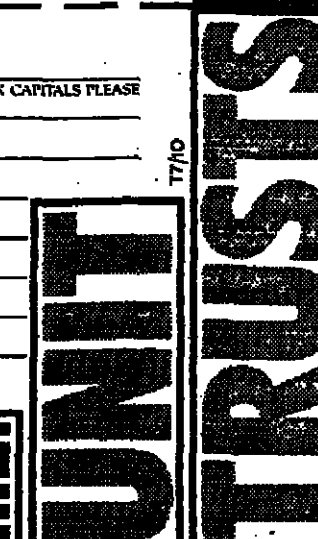
I/We hereby instruct you to register the holding as set out below.

I/We authorise the reinvestment of my/our income in the purchase of further units. (Tick if you wish)

Signature (In the case of joint holders all must sign)
Date

This offer is not open to residents of the Republic of Ireland.

Guardian Royal Exchange



12.2%* A YEAR

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THE FUND - primarily invests in "exempt" British Government Securities (Gilts). These are Gilts which are not liable to any U.K. taxation.

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS - paid free of any withholding taxes

NO FIXED TERM - the investment can be held for as long as you wish, you can sell at any time, on any business day.

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MIM Britannia International is part of Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC, a U.K. public company which has a market capitalisation of approximately £500m and over 25,000 shareholders. Companies within the Britannia Group together with its associates manage investments valued in excess of £18,500m from international offices in London, Boston, Denver, Atlanta, Tokyo and Zurich. Investment clients include pension funds, unit trusts, mutual funds, institutional and private accounts.

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FAMILY MONEY/3

And now the fight for fair deals

CLAIMS

Britain's weather has been just as tempestuous as the world's stock markets in the past few days. The worst storm in 300 years, which hit the South eight days ago, has been followed by severe flooding in Wales, and then more torrential rain in London and the South-East.

Insurers, battered by storm and stock market, face an enormous bill.

Companies are not going to quibble over small claims, and in normal circumstances that means claims up to £300 or £400. But the scale of weather damage recently, as trees crashed into houses, caravans were overturned and even a train plunged into a river, means the limit will be much higher at the moment.

Most insurers will not run a routine check on claims of less

than £1,000 or so, unless they have reasons to be suspicious. But the exact limits will vary from company to company.

If you make a claim above that limit, you may well face a visit from the loss adjusters. They say they will provide a financial assessment that is fair to both you and the insurance company, and stress that they are not employed by insurers, but work for them on a contract basis.

But loss adjusters depend on the companies for all their work and income, and the reports they write are strictly for insurers' eyes only. Many adjusters may be fair, but, at the very least, none will be biased in your favour.

What can you do if you think the insurer's offer is too low? Bring in a companion to fight your cause in the person of a loss assessor. The term itself is unknown to most people and one big West End

firm, Salmon Adams Hilton, now calls itself an insurance claims negotiator. The phrase may be a mouthful, but at least it makes the role clear.

Most loss assessors work on a percentage basis. Rates can vary, but usually they will charge you 10 per cent of any claim up to the first £20,000. The rate falls to 7.5 per cent on the slice of a claim between £20,000 and £30,000, and 5 per cent for anything above.

Henry Harris is chief executive of the Institute of Public Loss Assessors, which has a membership of 130 firms spread across Britain, and also runs his own business, Harris and Partners.

"We've been flooded with requests for help in the last week," he says. "We believe the loss assessors' great strength is that they know with whom to negotiate and the kind of sum that they can realistically expect to get."

"What's more, the way the fees depend on the size of the payout ensures that we have a big financial stake in ensuring that settlements are as generous as possible."

Some of the devastation, such as damage to gates and fences, will not be insured under any contract. But last week several companies went out of their way to provide extra help. The Prudential, for example, announced that it would pay up to £2,000 to cover the cost of removing trees that had crashed on to property, though that risk is not normally covered.

Meanwhile, Guardian Royal Exchange took a series of advertisements to stress that it will pay for the full cost of repairing damage, up to the full limit in every customer's policy.

That is not the bland statement of the obvious it may look. Every buildings policy says you should cover your property for the full cost of rebuilding it from scratch, and companies are free to penalize you if you do not.

"Assume you have insured your house for £50,000, when the rebuilding costs are really £100,000," says Michael Auld, of GRE. "If the cost of the damage comes to less than £50,000, then we'll pay the claim in full despite the under-insurance, though we are free to be much tougher."

"But we'll insist that from now on, you pay premiums to reflect rebuilding costs in full — and stress that this concession only applies to the present storm damage."

Even so, there will be plenty of work for loss assessors. A few policies, particularly those from Lloyd's, contain an "average clause", which can be lethal. If you are insured for only a quarter of the value of the house, an average clause allows the insurers to pay only a quarter of any claim made.

Average clauses are relatively rare elsewhere. But some companies may put you on an "indemnity basis" if

you are under-insured, paying you for the cost of replacement only after making a generous allowance for the wear and tear that a roof has suffered.

The older the house, the more likely it is to be damaged, and the bigger the wear

and tear deductions. If you are caught under either of these headings, loss assessors may not get you a full settlement but should be able to limit the financial damage.

The other concern can be when your house is not in good condition. Every insurer insists that its policies are there to repair damage caused by some storm, flood, fire or other peril — and not to provide a maintenance contract. In extreme cases, where some dilapidated roof is given its coup de grâce by a storm, insurers are not committed to paying out anything, but few instances will be as open and shut as that.

If there clearly is negotiating to do, a loss assessor carries far more clout with an insurance company than a single policyholder on his own, and should get a considerably better settlement.

Arguing the toss on what the terms of a policy mean in a particular case can be just as important.

"I remember one family whose boiler cracked in the very cold weather a couple of years ago, and the water cascaded through two floors on to the three-piece suite in the sitting room, ruining one of the chairs," says Mr Harris.

"The insurers told the cus-

tomers that they would pay for one chair, but would not provide anything else. But once a loss assessor appeared, they changed their tune, and provided a full suite."

If you have a small or straightforward claim, loss assessors are not necessary. But if you run into difficulties, having a professional to fight your corner makes real financial and psychological sense.

Tom Tickell

The Institute of Public Loss Assessors is available on 01-258 0267 and 0494 782342

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MURRAY JOHNSTONE

FRAMLINGTON

SMALLER COMPANIES

A New Unit Trust Investing for Maximum Growth

On a serious note . .

The Prudential, which insures around three million households in Britain — of which 25 per cent are insured for buildings cover — has made special arrangements for dealing with the damage caused by the storm last week.

It has authorized its national network of more than 400 local and claims offices to approve claims for immediate emergency work relating to household damage up to a maximum of £2,000.

Instructions have been given to its 12,000 home service representatives to ensure that claims are dealt with quickly. Policyholders who need help or advice can contact the nearest Prudential office listed in their local telephone directory.

Policyholders must remember that they have to support all claims documentation with an invoice of work undertaken as well as quoting the relevant policy number.

...on a lighter note

Thousands of households lost trees in their gardens and sadly found they could not claim a penny for them. Property insurance covers only constructions but the reason appears somewhat curious — quite apart from the difficulty of assessing the value of a tree.

One broker explained that before the 1968 Theft Act it was not an offence to steal anything that grew in the ground. This suggested it had no owner and could not be the

basis of an insurance claim. The Theft Act changed that but the insurance industry failed to fall into line.

The Association of British Insurers could not confirm this but a Law Society spokeswoman said it certainly appeared that pre-1968 legislation covered poaching and property thefts but not things that grow in the ground. Hence it was likely that by omission the old laws did not make such thefts illegal.

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To: The M&G Group, M&G House, Victoria Road, Chelmsford CM1 1FB. Tel: (0245) 266266.

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THE M&G GROUP

FRAMLINGTON Smaller Companies Trust will aim for maximum capital growth in British smaller companies selected for outstanding long-term potential.

Such companies have been the main beneficiaries of the current economic revival. They give full range to the entrepreneurial flair encouraged by government policy, and will be the main engine of British economic growth in the future. The scope for growth in such companies is very much greater than in large, mature firms. As investments, their shares have outperformed the shares of large companies in all but five of the last thirty years.

UNDISCOVERED VALUE

Although this is the first Framlington unit trust to invest purely in smaller companies, we have specialised in the sector ever since we started our first fund, Capital Trust, in 1969. What we try to do is to identify companies with really good growth prospects before the rest of the market recognises their undiscovered value, and it is this which has given us such satisfactory long-term capital growth performance.

OUR RECORD

Based on our record over five years, we are *What Investment* magazine's management group of the year for 1987. We were also their group of the year in 1984; won the BBC *Money Box* unit trust managers competition in 1983, 1981 and 1979; won the *Observer* managers of the year award in both 1982 and 1981; were *Sunday Telegraph* unit trust group of 1982; and (when only a fortunate few had invested with us) were *Observer* small unit trust managers of the year in 1978 and 1977.

TWO KINDS OF UNITS

Units are available in both income form (with a distribution twice each year) or accumulation form (in which net income is reinvested). Since the aim of the fund is out-and-out capital growth, we recommend

investors to choose accumulation units. The estimated gross initial annual yield is two per cent.

HOW TO INVEST

Until 13 November units are available at the initial price of 50p each. To invest, complete the application form and send it to us with your cheque to arrive by 3 pm on 13 November. Applications of £10,000 or over will receive a bonus of one per cent additional units, at our expense.

From 16 November units will be allocated at the ruling offer price.

HOW TO CASH IN

You can sell your units at any time at the bid price ruling when we receive your letter or telephone call. A cheque for the full amount is normally sent within 7 days of our receipt of your renounced certificate.

Investors should regard all unit trust investment as long term. They are reminded that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

INITIAL OFFER

OF UNITS IN FRAMLINGTON SMALLER COMPANIES TRUST AT THE INITIAL FIXED PRICE OF 50p EACH UNTIL 13 NOVEMBER 1987

TO: FRAMLINGTON UNIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED, 3 LONDON WALL BUILDINGS, LONDON EC2M 5NQ

I/we wish to invest the sum of:

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Full forenames

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(minimum £500) in Framlington Smaller Companies Trust and enclose a cheque payable to Framlington Unit Management Limited.

For accumulation units in which net income is reinvested, please tick here ☐

Signature(s)

(Joint applicants should all sign and if necessary enclose details separately)

FRAMLINGTON SMALLER COMPANIES TRUST

TALK TO FIDELITY — OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT!

What on earth is happening to stock markets?

Share prices have been in turmoil on all major markets this past week, so what should you be doing now?

Fidelity's advice is absolutely clear — **DON'T PANIC!**

World economic fundamentals remain sound. Far from thinking about selling, shrewd investors will now be looking to exploit real buying opportunities, particularly in markets like Europe and the U.K.

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MAKING MONEY MAKE MONEY

The men of the markets

The world of the Stock Exchange has long had an air of mystique and impenetrability. It has been perceived as the arena of the rich and powerful and seemed beyond the realms of ordinary mortals.

Then along came privatizations, and suddenly everyone was invited to join in the sport of buying shares. Similarly, Big Bang brought the potential for competition between stockbroking firms, which in turn led to wider publicity of their services.

It is no longer necessary, if indeed it ever was, to have "connections" to gain a stockbroker's services. Anyone who wants professional advice or management for investments may become a client. The only requirement is sufficient money, and for a unit trust portfolio service this could be £10,000 or less.

So how does one set about choosing a stockbroker? The best approach is universally considered to be a recommendation from a friend, a bank manager, or a professional adviser such as an accountant.

Not all investors, however, have such helpful acquaintances. In the past, most stockbrokers' clients arrived with an existing portfolio, having already had experience of the financial world. Today as many as half may come with "new money", perhaps inherited, and this could be their first foray into the stock market.

One starting point could be a booklet published by the Stock Exchange, *An Introduction to the Stock Market*. This explains some of the basic principles of investing and carries a directory of some member firms, with a brief description of the services they offer. It is also possible to write to firms, asking for information, or to arrange a meeting. It is permitted to

Despite the turmoil in the world stock markets this week, the private client services of stockbrokers are still in demand. LIZ WALKINGTON advises investors on how to choose a stockbroker

"shop around", seeing what different brokers will provide, and at what charge, before you make your final choice.

To ease the decision-making, Malcolm Roberts, of Montagu Loeb Stanley, suggests that the investor makes a short list, of perhaps one large one medium and one small firm. Size by itself does not ensure quality of service, and the smaller investor should probably not choose a large firm. Mr Roberts points out: "You don't want to be at the very bottom of their scale".

The amount of money you have to invest is, of course, a primary criterion in picking a broker. The minimum size of portfolio accepted can vary considerably between firms, and also depends on the type of service required.

At the bottom end of the



Malcolm Roberts: "Make a list"

scale, there are "execution-only" services. This means the broker will buy and sell shares on your instructions, without offering advice. In this case, there may be a minimum sum for every purchase, or one for the overall account, which may be as low as £500.

One step up is a unit trust portfolio service. The minimum here is likely to be £5,000 or £10,000, but it will depend on what is offered.

At James Capel, for example, sums between £500 and £20,000 will be invested only in its own trusts, with a fuller range provided for larger amounts.

To invest directly in shares requires a more sizeable portfolio. This is chiefly a question of how much is needed to achieve a good balance of holdings, and brokers' opinions on the matter vary. At one end of the scale the minimum might be £25,000, while at the other several firms require £100,000.

Provincial brokers often set a lower figure than London firms, and may also be more approachable, as well as more accessible if you live outside London. Although they may be smaller than their City counterparts, this is not always a drawback.

Nigel Hilton, of Battye, Wimpenny and Dawson, based in Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, says of his firm: "We can offer a quicker service, with a personal touch, which is not always forthcoming from the City."

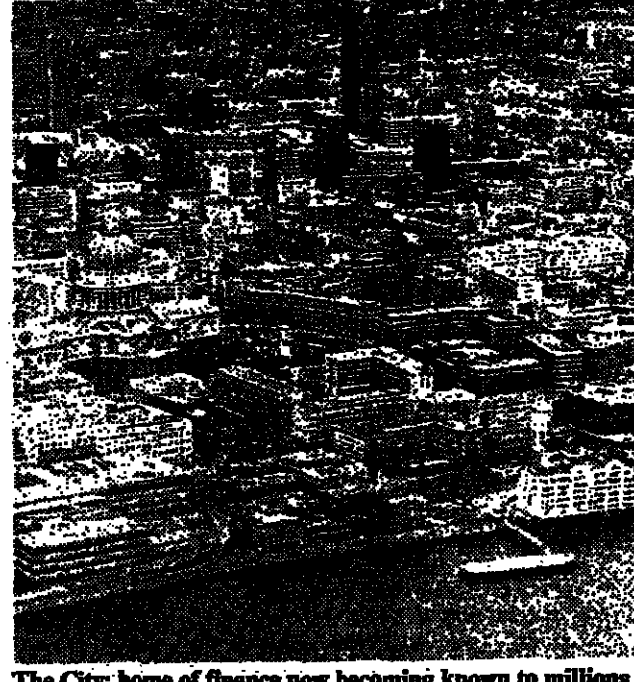
That echoes a recent survey, which found that northern firms were highly rated by their clients for their level of care and attention.

Another consideration should be the organization of the firm and its experience of private client accounts. Some large firms may handle mostly corporate business, and not be so well geared to dealing with individuals.

However, the smaller or local broker may not have the same breadth of scope or capacity as a London firm. Research capability is "one area on which great stress is laid by the brokers themselves. Larger firms will have full in-house facilities, while others may rely on some input from external sources."

The "back office" is also important. Indeed, Mr Roberts comments that "the principle reason for losing a client is a problem with administration". Since Big Bang the daily volumes traded on the Stock Exchange have grown substantially, and settlement problems are not uncommon.

Although, as Nigel Wilson,



The City: home of finance now becoming known to millions



BROKERS I

of Laing & Crickshank says, this is a problem for the Stock Exchange, it also affects brokers, and you should ensure that the firm you choose does not have excessive difficulties in this area.

Most of all, you should be in agreement with your broker on issues such as investment philosophy and your attitudes to risks.

Stockbrokers will rarely turn down a client unless he is wholly unsuitable or has a bad track record on selling his account, but one reason for doing so might be a mismatch of character or style.

As a client, you should be equally discriminating — after all, it is your investments that are at stake.

Know your own mind

You should keep in mind your needs and objectives when approaching a stockbroker. For example, are you looking primarily for capital growth, or for an income? What degree of risk would you accept?

These are questions that a broker will put to a client, so that he can assemble an appropriate portfolio. Equally important is how aggressive a client wants to be in terms of how often he will want changes made to his portfolio.

Malcolm Roberts, at Montagu Loeb Stanley, cites this as one reason for turning down an approach: "If one client demands too much attention, it would detract from the service one can give to others."

This also has a bearing on the type of service one chooses. There are three main possibilities, though some firms may not offer all three: discretionary, advisory and execution-only.

With a discretionary service, the responsibility is in the broker's hands. He will discuss with the client what is required, but the onus is entirely on him to achieve it. With an advisory service, on

the other hand, the broker offers suggestions, but the final decision is the investor's.

The choice of service may depend in the first instance on how much you have to invest. Provincial brokers, in particular, often have no minimum for an advisory account, making this route more accessible. In contrast, several London firms stipulate a higher figure than for discretionary clients.

At James Capel, for example, you would need at least £200,000 to be given the advisory option. Brian Toot explains: "But our limit for an advisory client is significantly greater than that which we will accept for a discretionary client. The reason is that we need to sell our ideas, which inevitably takes more time than simply reporting an action we have taken after the event."

The other criterion is the degree of involvement you want. A discretionary service calls for none at all, while with an advisory service you are very much at the helm.

You also need to be accessible, for which reason several firms would not offer an

advisory account to a client resident abroad.

Execution-only goes one stage further still. Here the broker follows instructions to buy and sell, without offering any comments, though there are variations on the theme.

The simplest is the "no-frills" service, where the client simply telephones his order and the broker executes it. The minimum sum for this may be as little as £500.

Montagu Loeb Stanley's Advisercall is also a telephone service, but in this case some advice will be given, and the broker may even telephone the client from time to time with suggestions. There is no minimum account, but the transactions must be worth at least £3,000.

The next question to consider is the range of investments offered. Almost all brokers will deal in unit trusts, and several offer a portfolio service entirely based on unit trusts for smaller investors.

Equally, most will deal in overseas securities, though the sums required are generally

Continued on facing page

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50p per unit. If you would like further advice or if you would like to buy units over the phone, please ring (free of charge) 0800 393 727, 9am to 5pm seven days a week.

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- 2 I will attach a cheque for the purchase price of £ _____ (1% Bonus will be added by the Managers in the form of extra units to investments of £1,000 or more). I am: We are over 18 years of age

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

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Forenames (in full) _____

Address (in full) _____

Postcode _____

4 If you would like details of our share exchange scheme please tick here ☐

Signature _____

Name of financial advisor (if any) _____

Scottish Life Investments

11/24/10

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE: To maximise the return by investing in any part of the world in a wide range of securities. Investment opportunities will be actively explored and attractive ones exploited. The Trust Deed permits investment in traded options, London USM and other secondary markets, subject to the limitations laid down by the Department of Trade and Industry.

CONTRACT NOTES: Will be issued by return. Certificates will be issued within approximately 28 days. The prices and yield are published daily in the Financial Times, The Times and the Daily Telegraph.

MANAGERS: The Scottish Life Investment Management Co. Ltd.

TRUSTEE: Bank of Scotland.

CHARGES: An initial charge of 5% (plus a rounding adjustment of 1.25p or 1%, whichever is less) is included in the offer price of units, thereafter 1% per annum (+VAT) of the Fund's value will be deducted from the Trust's capital or income.

FACT FILE

The deed allows for a maximum annual charge of 1% per annum; the Managers will give unitholders at least three months' written notice of any change.

ACCUMULATION OF INCOME: The gross estimated yield will be less than 1%. All net income is automatically accumulated within the Trust and reflected in the price of units.

SELLING UNITS: Units may be sold back on any business day at the bid price ruling on receipt of instructions. A cheque for payment will normally be sent within 7 days of receipt of a renounced certificate.

COMMISSION: Payable to qualified intermediaries. Rates available on request.

AUTHORISATION: The Trust is authorised by the Department of Trade and Industry.

REGISTERED OFFICE: PO Box 54, 19 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh EH2 1YE. Registered in Edinburgh No. 86116.

*Shorting returns Source: Morgan Stanley Capital International

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FAMILY MONEY/5



Brian Torz: selling ideas

Keep your needs in mind first

Continued from previous page

larger than the standard minimum. This is a straightforward matter of achieving a balance — the more money it takes, however, the smaller portfolios may still have some exposure to overseas markets via unit trusts.

Other types of investment are less commonly included, especially by smaller firms. For example, Battye, Wimpenny & Dawson would deal in traded options, but not in futures contracts.

Similarly, Montagu Loeb Stanley will trade in bullion, but not in other commodities. For an investment of this nature, you might be recommended to approach a specialist — the broker could normally recommend a firm to you — and some, such as Laing & Cruickshank, may have an associate who operates in the field.

Highly specialized fields are very rarely covered. For instance, few if any firms would be prepared to deal in land, or in collector's items such as stamps and works of art.

In addition to managing, or advising on, your investments, several brokers will offer a general financial planning service, either in-house or through an associate. This might cover areas such as tax planning, pensions, or arrangements for meeting children's school fees.

Although these could quite well be organized separately, they may well have a bearing on the structure of your investment portfolio, particularly where tax is concerned, so it may be helpful to have all your financial arrangements under one roof.

How much the City will cost its new clients

You are likely to find several broking firms that can meet your requirements, provided your investment is of sufficient size. The next point to consider, then, is what they might charge.

Costs fall into two categories. First, there is the commission on every deal, which is expressed as a percentage of its value, though it may also be subject to a minimum amount.

Secondly, there is often an annual fee, which may be a percentage of the portfolio value or a fixed sum.

Before Big Bang commissions on buying and selling shares were based on standard rates set by the Stock Exchange. That has now all been swept away in the interests of competition, and although some firms still adhere roughly to the old scales, there can be big differences.

Laing & Cruickshank follows more or less its former practice. The basic rate is 1.65 per cent on the first £7,000, reducing to 0.5 per cent on the next £18,000, and dropping further on yet larger deals. This is subject to an overall minimum of £20 on sales and £30 on purchases.

There is, however, no annual fee and effectively no extra charges other than a £15 handling fee on the sale or purchase of overseas securities, to cover settlement costs.

Montagu Loeb Stanley also has a scale starting at 1.65 per cent for its advisory service.

The figures are doubled for advice

but a discretionary account is now a little cheaper, at 1.5 per cent for the first £7,000 and less thereafter.

James Capel operates a similar, though in this case larger, distinction between the two types of account. Commissions under the discretionary service start at 0.825 per cent on the first £7,000, reducing to 0.25 per cent for the next £93,000 and 0.15 per cent thereafter.

For the advisory service, these figures are doubled, except that the first tranche is charged at 1.5 per cent if the investments are held in a nominee account.

Both these companies have introduced an annual manage-

ment fee for each service. Montagu Loeb Stanley charges fixed sums of £200 a year for discretionary clients and £400 for an advisory account. James Capel has a flat fee for the latter of £150, but a percentage charge of for its discretionary service, which starts at 0.5 per cent and drops for larger portfolios.

These are examples of charges made by City firms. Provincial brokers were often cheaper in the past for small deals, by virtue of having lower minimums, and now that the set scales no longer exist, they may prove more competitive at higher levels.

Huddersfield-based Battye, Wimpenny and Dawson, for instance, charges 1.5 per cent for a deal worth up to £5,000 and then asks 0.4 per cent for the balance. The minimum on any transaction is £17.50, and the annual fee, applying only to the discretionary service, is 0.5 per cent subject to a minimum of £100.

When comparing firms' charges, it is important to establish what they cover. Some, for example, might have low basic fees, but additional facilities, such as the nominee service, could be costed separately.

With about 400 firms registered as members of the Stock Exchange, it is impossible to lay down exactly what the investor should expect for his money, especially as it will depend partly on his own needs. Many firms, for instance, will automatically send out half-year valuations, but others may be provided on request, or as necessary according to the amount of activity there has been within the portfolio.

Similarly, the amount of contact between broker and client will vary according to the firm's practice and the individual's requirement. An advisory client will be contacted as often as necessary, when the broker has suggestions to make.

A discretionary client, on the other hand, might have an annual meeting, or in extreme cases may never see the broker face to face at all.

More commonly, there will be an initial meeting to discuss the client's requirements, with a follow-up at regular intervals. Meanwhile, the client



BROKERS/2

will be sent contract notes for every deal on his portfolio, sometimes accompanied by an explanation of the reason for it. Firms may also send out regular newsletters or bulletins on the state of the markets.

Although a discretionary service gives the broker full control over what to buy or sell, it may still be a personalized service. It is usual for every client to be assigned to a particular partner within the firm, who will have full responsibility for his portfolio.

Indeed, this is a point brokers stress quite strongly. Of late, the number of private clients seeking stockbroker services has grown considerably, and while corporate business may still represent big money, firms cannot afford to ignore the opportunities presented by the individual.

That they take a pride in being able to offer a personalized service is summed up by Nigel Wilson, of Laing & Cruickshank, which lays claim to being the largest private client broker in the country, as well as the fifth biggest on the corporate front: "Our systems are geared towards the private client; it is by no means an also-ran service."

Fine words, but for most people the prospect of handing over their life savings to a virtual stranger brings at least a moment's pause for thought. What protection is there if things go wrong?

When the Financial Services Act comes into effect

The first step is talking to a broker

next year, stockbrokers will be subject to regulations designed for investor protection, just like any other investment institution. Meanwhile, the Stock Exchange is always available for complaints.

The first step, however, should be to talk to the broker, and then, if necessary, to the firm's chief executive.

Malcolm Roberts, of Montagu Loeb Stanley, points out: "If confidence breaks down, it is probably best to make a clean break." However, the investor must not expect miracles from the broker. If the market goes into a tailspin, as it did earlier this week, client and broker alike must simply grin and bear it.



ADVICE TO OUR INVESTORS

Share prices are always determined by supply and demand. In the long run, because shares represent the assets and profits of companies that can thrive and grow, they have been extremely successful investments.

If you have been investing in unit trusts or other equity funds over the last five or ten years, you will be aware of this although you will have seen the value of your investments fluctuate considerably from time to time. Over the long-term though, they have provided excellent returns.

This last week has been a time of unprecedented volatility. Volatility is common in mature bull markets. It is, however uncommon for bull markets to end with a big, straight collapse. Indeed major collapses are more commonly associated with the end of bear markets.

We believe it is just as likely that there will be another worthwhile advance in share prices (once the dust has settled) as any further decline.

But this is no reason for investors now to take excessive risks in speculative investments. You should only hold unit trusts and funds you are willing to retain for the long haul.

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TSB BANK

With effect from the close of business on Friday, 23rd October 1987 and until further notice, TSB Base Rate is decreased from 10.00% p.a. to 9.50%

All facilities (including regulated consumer credit agreements) with a rate of interest linked to TSB Base Rate will be varied accordingly.

TSB Group plc,
25 Milk Street, London EC2V 8LL.

Lloyds Bank Base Rate.

Lloyds Bank Plc has reduced its Base Rate from 10 per cent to 9.5 per cent p.a. with effect from Friday 23 October 1987.

All facilities (including regulated consumer credit agreements) with a rate of interest linked to Lloyds Bank Base Rate will be varied accordingly.

The change in Base Rate will also be applied from the same date by the United Kingdom branch of The National Bank of New Zealand Limited.



A THOROUGH BRED AMONGST BANKS.
Lloyds Bank Plc, 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS.

New hope for the Tennant investors

Long-suffering investors who placed money with James Tennant Commodities Ltd and later found it almost impossible to recover even acknowledged credit balances can draw consolation from news this week that the Department of Trade is to petition for the company to be wound up in the public interest.

The petition, to be heard in the High Court on November 18, follows complaints over several years about the company and its controlling director, the Hon James Tennant.

In 1953 Mr Tennant, who is the brother of one-time gossip column favourite Colin Tennant of Mustique, now Lord Glenconner, was an officer at the 1953 Coronation ceremony. He still claims friendship with the Royal family.

If a winding-up order is granted, Department of Trade officials will have access to the records of the business and to whatever funds remain, so investors may eventually receive a payout.

The experience of one investor, an expatriate working in Papua New Guinea, is typical. In June 1984 he invested \$6,300 through Tennant companies in London and the Cayman Islands. In February 1986, after reading reports in *The Sunday Times* of difficulties experienced by Tennant investors, he telephoned London asking for his account to be closed.

"You can completely ignore the recent press comment referring to difficulties in obtaining refunds," Mr Tennant replied.

However, six months later, after a fruitless correspondence, the investor received a circular letter from Mr Tennant telling him his money had been invested in coal contracts in Illinois, which could be terminated only at the manager's discretion. In short, the investor had lost control of his money, and Mr Tennant claimed he had no power to withdraw from the investment either.

A couple in Essex faced similar difficulties when they

attempted to recover the £889 that remained of their original £1,665 investment. Letters were ignored and telephone calls not returned. After some months they were paid £700 on account with the explanation that "unfortunately the audit of the account is taking longer than anticipated".

The auditors were also blamed for a lengthy delay in paying funds due to a British officer serving in the Sultanate of Oman.

He invested through Tennant's Guernsey offshoot, accepting that his funds would be locked up for 12 months while being placed in commodity futures chosen on a discretionary basis by Mr Tennant and his advisers.

After 12 months of continuous losses the officer gave notice that he wished to withdraw whatever was left of his money. A full five months later he was given a part payment with the explanation that "final figures from the auditors are not available".

An investor living in North Yorkshire, who placed £2,000 with Tennant only to see it dwindle to just over £1,200, also waited five months to be offered a cheque for £800. The

Inquiries made two years ago

remainder would come "as soon as the audit is completed", he was told.

"I realize commodity investment is a very chancy business and accept my loss with equanimity," he comments. But he was upset at the delayed repayment of the residue.

Various firms of accountants have audited the books of the Tennant companies in recent years, or have been employed on some specific task only to find their name used in a wider context.

Inquiries by *Times* newspapers two years ago into complaints from Tennant investors were met with the explanation from Mr Tennant that records were being audited by the leading account-



Man in the limelight: Tennant and his wife at a charity ball

tants Coopers & Lybrand. "I pressed them more than once and suggested that they were dilatory but they only got angry," Mr Tennant said.

Coopers & Lybrand did indeed get angry - but at the suggestion that it was responsible for any delay in payment being made by one of the Tennant companies. "We are not the accountants to this company," the firm protested.

"We did some work in 1979 but have not done anything for Mr Tennant since then."

And in a separate instance earlier this year Mr Tennant wrote to an investor in his Cayman Islands company that delay in paying money due to him arose because he was awaiting "a certificate from PricewaterhouseCoopers, which will take time".

The accountants speedily pointed out that they were not the company's auditors, nor had they ever been asked to prepare any sort of certificate for the company.

Some months ago, with complaints mounting, the Department of Trade began an investigation into the Tennant companies. In May it withdrew Tennant Guaranty Ltd's licence that had allowed it to act as a securities dealer.

Mr Tennant was undeterred, however. Three weeks ago he was visited by a *Times* reporter making inquiries on behalf of several

readers claiming to be owed money by his companies.

Mr Tennant immediately instructed an assistant to search out the necessary papers and to telephone *The Times* the following day with an explanation. No such call was received by *The Times* and subsequent attempts to telephone Mr Tennant were unsuccessful.

In conversation Mr Tennant described his relations with the Department of Trade as "very good".

Applying to belong to FIMBRA

He explained: "James Tennant Commodities Ltd is being wound down," he explained. "There are virtually no investors left."

He added that his other company, Tennant Guaranty Ltd, was applying for membership of FIMBRA, the Financial Intermediaries Managers and Brokers Association, as part of a change of direction in investment aims.

FIMBRA officials confirm they are aware of Tennant's wish to join the body, which is likely soon to be recognized as a self-regulatory organization under the Financial Services Act. But no decision is likely before the High Court hearing next month.

Tony Hetherington

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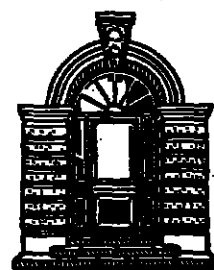
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(* Offer to bid basis net income reinvested as at 1/10/87. Source: OPAL Statistics Limited.)

DURING THE OFFER PERIOD OUR DEALING LINES WILL BE OPEN FROM 8.00am TO 6.00pm, INCLUDING WEEKENDS. TELEPHONE: (0444) 412262.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Minimum Investment: The minimum annual investment is £250, further amounts may be added at any time.

Unit Price: Prices and yields can be found each business day in the national press. The price of units will be held at 25p until 27th October 1987, although if the underlying value of the portfolio moves by more than 2.5% we reserve the right to close the offer.

For telephone dealing during weekends, units will be reserved for sale on the following Monday provided that the underlying value of the portfolio has not moved by more than 2.5%.

Management Costs: An initial charge of 5% is included in the offer price calculation. An annual charge of 1% (or 10% of the value of the fund) will be deducted on a monthly basis from the fund's income. The Trust Deed provides for a maximum annual charge of 2.5% but any increase in the current rate requires 3 months notice to unit holders.

Buying & Selling: Units may be purchased at the offer price ruling on the day of receipt. Contract terms will be issued and conditions will usually be completed within 28 days after receipt of payment and full registration details. In well-ordered your certificate and send it to the Managers payment based upon the ruling bid price will normally be made within 10 business days of receipt of reinstatement certificate. Reinstatement is payable to qualified intermediaries; rates available upon request.

The International Recovery Fund previously operated as the Technology Fund.

Income: Income is distributed net of U.K. tax on 15th June and 15th December each year. The first distribution date will be 15th June 1988. Units will be quoted ex-dividend two months before payment date. Estimated gross yield is 8%.

Capital Gains Tax: Investment in authorised unit trusts are exempt from this tax unless the underlying assets realise gains from all sources exceeding £6,000 in the tax year 1987/88.

Trustees: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc.

Managers: Brown Shipley Unit Trust Managers Limited.

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APPLICATION FORM

Brown Shipley Unit Trust Managers Ltd, Rockwood House, Perrymount Road, Maylands Heath, West Sussex RH16 1TA. Telephone: (0444) 412262/3/4/5.

I/We wish to invest the sum of £_____ (minimum £250) in units of the Brown Shipley International Recovery Fund.

Name of usual intermediary _____

In case of joint applications, all must sign and provide names and addresses on a separate sheet. Block Letters please.

For names _____

Surname _____

Address _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Manager's name and address, together with the name of the company, should be included in the application form.

Times 24/10/87

FAMILY MONEY 17

Get together and buy that house

MORTGAGES

RICHARD NEWELL continues his series on the different financial stages of your life with a look at buying your first home.

The Bradford & Bingley Building Society booklet, *The Money Factor*, says: "Students, nurses, secretaries - a whole range of young people on low incomes - now realize that buying a home of their own makes sense." But can they afford it?

If they live anywhere south of Birmingham the answer is probably No. The popular solution to the house price spiral that takes most property in the South out of the reach of mere mortals is the joint mortgage.

"A cheap terrace house is often well within the incomes of a group of friends who can share the payments," says the building society.

Buying a house or flat is your chance to gain a little freedom and to make some money for yourself, even if it is only on paper. The sooner you do it, the more you are going to make. Despite prophecies of doom, such as Bob Beckman, who says that property prices are about to col-

Choose the people you can trust

lapse - he's been saying it for years! - they continue to rise and bricks and mortar remain the best investment most people ever make.

There are other advantages of buying a home, apart from the pure investment potential. You receive tax relief at 27 per cent on the first £30,000 of your loan if you are a basic rate taxpayer, more if you pay higher rates. And you do not pay capital gains tax on the profits from the sale of the property.

It is a serious business proposition and you should enter into it only with friends, people you know you can trust to keep their end of the bargain. If you are an unmarried couple, do not wait until you get hitched because, considering the way house prices move relative to earnings, you will be able to buy more for your money now than you will later.

Discuss it among yourselves and decide how much you can seriously afford to pay back on a monthly basis. Bear in mind that lenders will usually allow you to borrow two and a half to three times the larger income and once the lower.

Approaching a building society or a bank for a mortgage these days is not as daunting a prospect as it once was. Mortgage queues are a thing of the past, for the time being at least, so you do not have to show loyalty to any one lender before in order to get a mortgage.

The main concern of the mortgage lender is whether the property is solid and whether the borrower will be able to



meet the regular repayments.

Obviously, when you are starting off in full-time employment, you have not got a detailed employment history to speak for you. But in practice, the only guarantee the lender is likely to need is the signature of your employer, verifying that you are earning what you say you are receiving.

And as long as the lender's surveyor finds nothing structurally wrong with the house or flat, you should be granted your mortgage with no further questions asked.

Before you get to this stage, though, it is a good idea to have some savings set by for the incidental expenses you will incur during the house-buying process.

Mortgage lenders prefer you to put up 5 per cent of the purchase price as a deposit. If you do not have the money for a deposit, that does not actually matter because at the moment there are plenty of lenders willing to give 100 per cent loans, although the interest rate charge may be higher than normal.

There are other things you will need to pay for besides the deposit. To get a 100 per cent mortgage you may need to use a mortgage broker, in which case he will want a commission. In many cases, the broker takes his commission by selling you an endowment mortgage - that is, a mortgage loan repaid via a life assurance policy. The commission usually amounts to 1 per cent or 2 per cent.

Then there is the fee for a surveyor, whether it is an

Extras may be a few thousands

independent survey or one organized by the lender. This should be about £100. You will need a solicitor to handle the conveyancing and he will also require a fee, which will probably be a small percentage of the loan.

Add this to the cost of stamp duty of 1 per cent, Land Registry fees and buildings and contents insurance, and the extras start to approach a few thousand pounds.

The best way to build up your savings in order to afford these additional expenses is to pay the money into a notice account with either a building society or bank. You not only get a higher rate of interest this way, but because there are penalties for early withdrawal, it also stops you from dipping into the account every time you run short of cash.

100% offer to buyers

First-time house-buyers in the South-East are being offered the chance of 100 per cent mortgages. HMC First Home plc, a subsidiary of the Household Mortgage Corporation, is making £50 million available for endowment-linked loans.

The mortgages are aimed at young professionals or career individuals between the ages of 23 and 35. This is not to be confused with the yuppie market. Duncan Young, the managing director says: "I am terribly nervous about Big Bang salaries. I object to lending against bonus expectations and we avoid lending to people in the City."

In calculating income, the company takes only 20 per cent of bonuses, overtime, and commissions and multiplies them by 1.5, as against a three-times multiplication of the basic salary.

HMC's new initiative is designed to answer criticism that it caters only for second or third mortgages. Since its inception in March 1986 it has slowly eaten into the building society market, providing 20,000 individuals with £600 million.

Under the first mortgage plan the idea is to tap the sort of couple who would make the modern Oxo Cubes ad - he is a young accountant, she is a just qualified nurse, they are enjoying a permanent relationship and are looking to set up their first home. HMC does not define what it means by permanent relationship but says: "The market-place understands what a permanent relationship is. What we don't want to see is four or five people buying a house, then going their separate ways."

Where relationships have not been going long the emphasis will be on the qualifications of the applicants. Do they have a suitable qualification, and are they engaged in using that qualification?

Loans of between £35,000 and £90,000 will be given based on the times the first income plus 1.5 times the second income, or alternatively 2.5 times the joint income. HMC says it can usually approve in principle within 24 hours.

A variable interest rate of 11.65 per cent, which represents an annual percentage rate of 12.2 per cent, will be charged, with an option after two years to switch to standard HMC mortgages, currently at 10.9 per cent variable (APR 11.5 per cent).

This ideal professional couple would have to pay an arrangement fee of £250 and a mortgage indemnity premium. That on a mortgage of £60,000 would work out at £1,950. Redemption within two years would cost a penalty of 1 per cent. On a mortgage of £50,000 that could mean £500.

As with other HMC mortgages, the 100 per cent facility is available from a panel of 10 insurance companies.

Details: 01-235 4333.

Help from Britannia

Another scheme for first-time buyers comes from the Britannia Building Society. Its new mortgage, Helpstart, is available to those who negotiate their first mortgage through one of its branches.

Under the scheme first-time buyers who qualify will be given a "mortgage certificate" and will be offered an endowment mortgage at 0.5 per cent below the normal rate, at present 11.25 per cent, for the first 12 months.

Nationwide Anglia has launched its HomeMaker service this week. First-time buyers get a "mortgage pledge" and a file full of useful information.

Your New Pensions Choice

An independent guide to help you understand the pros and cons of various pension schemes available from October 1987 and July 1988.

Tolley

SECOND EDITION AVAILABLE NOW

New pensions legislation, coming into force fully by July 1988, will affect nearly everyone. Over 21 million employees and the self-employed now need to reconsider how they should provide for their pension.

This is a comprehensive, layman's guide to personal pensions and all the other changes being introduced. Written in simple language, it explains clearly the alternative choices now becoming open, and gives unbiased, independent advice on how you can make the best choice.

Available now from WH Smith and other good bookshops

£2.95

INDEPENDENT ADVICE ON A CRUCIAL DECISION

UP TO 2% BONUS ON INVESTMENTS RECEIVED BY 25th OCTOBER 1987.

STOP PRESS!

WORLD MARKETS HAVE COLLAPSED - WHAT AN OPPORTUNITY FOR THE THREE NEW FUNDS - WE WILL BE INVESTING ONCE MARKETS SETTLE PLUS BONUSES OF UP TO 2½% - EXTENDED TO 25th OCTOBER, 1987.

WHERE ELSE CAN 30p A DAY GROW AND GROW AND GROW?

For just 30p per day, that is only £9 per month your savings can grow at a faster rate than banks, building societies and insurance company schemes - because Lancashire & Yorkshire Friendly Society pay no tax.

YOU PAY NO TAX.

That means that all the benefits are yours. Anyone between 18-70 can take advantage of this first rate investment and special Government tax concessions, so whether you are a first time investor or looking for a solid contribution to a larger portfolio, look no further than Lancashire & Yorkshire - the friendly way to invest.



LANCASHIRE & YORKSHIRE FRIENDLY SOCIETY

For further details fill in the coupon, clip it in an envelope and return it to: LANCASHIRE & YORKSHIRE FRIENDLY SOCIETY, FREEPOST, SHEFFIELD S1 1AZ. No stamp is required and no collection will call. LINESIDE 0800 591727 OR FREEPHONE 5095.

Name _____ Address _____ Post Code _____

Age (please tick) ☐ 18-30 ☐ 31-50 ☐ 51-70

At last, here is the investment the world has been waiting for! Commercial Union Trust Managers Limited launch 3 new unit trusts that offer investors virtually unlimited investment potential in America, Europe and the Far East. All for just 50p per unit until 6th November, 1987 plus FREE UNITS.

AMERICA, EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST ARE YOURS!

With CU's 3 new growth funds, worldwide growth potential is suddenly yours! From America's exciting new 'high-tech' start-ups...to solid 'blue chips' in Europe...to the awesome industrial giants of the Far East.

HOW YOUR MONEY IS PUT TO WORK...

When you invest in a CU Unit Trust Fund, your money purchases 'units' in that particular Fund, which then buys stocks and shares in a range of individual companies. As the Fund's overall value changes...the value of your units fluctuates accordingly. When investing in international markets, there simply is no substitute for first hand information...the CU Group is represented in 80 countries worldwide with over £12 billion under management and, in addition, we have on-the-spot investment management teams in Boston, Toronto, Amsterdam and Paris...thus there is a wealth of information available to the team that will manage your money, allowing swift, knowledgeable and productive investment decisions to be made on your behalf.

CU'S 3 NEW FUNDS...

The American Growth Fund: Investing for capital growth in companies, both large and small, spanning the entire investment range in order to take advantage of the underlying strength and broad diversity of the US and Canadian markets.

The European Growth Fund: Designed to take advantage of the industrial strength of Northern Europe, including the UK, the currency attractions of the Deutschmark and the Swiss Franc, as well as the emerging Mediterranean economies and Scandinavia.

The Far Eastern Growth Fund: Positioned to take maximum advantage of the industrial might of Japan, as well as the exciting potential of the small Pacific Rim economies.

OUR PERFORMANCE RECORD

Past performance cannot be a guarantee for the future, but is usually the best measure you have of the Managers' ability to achieve their objectives.

CU's experience and proven track record with new unit trusts is clear. Since launch on 29th December, 1986:-

Income Fund: 41.8% growth
UK and General Fund: 38.4% growth
Worldwide Special Situations Fund: 21.2% growth

(Figures to 14th October, 1987 - prices on an after/bid basis net income reinvested).

The price of units, and the income from them, may go down as well as up.

This means that unit trusts are a long term investment and may not be suitable for money you could need at short notice.

YOU CAN CASH IN YOUR UNITS AT ANY TIME...

Your money purchases units in a Fund at the 'offer' price. When you sell units, your units are sold at the 'bid' price.

At your request by phone or post on any business day, CU will buy back units at the prevailing 'bid' price...the deal is done immediately. A cheque will normally follow within 10 days of receipt of the renounced certificate.

WHERE YOUR MONEY SHOULD BE...NOW

To qualify for the 50p price and maximum free units, post the coupon opposite with your cheque made payable to Commercial Union, to be postmarked no later than Monday 26th October, or phone by 5.00pm on Sunday 25th October 1987. Applications received by 6th November will qualify for normal discounts and the fixed price offer.*

A member of the Unit Trust Association.



Phone: 01-686 9818 for instant investment 8.00am - 8.00pm Mon - Fri 9.00am - 5.00pm Sat & Sun

☐ YES, I wish to invest in CU's new funds at the 50p fixed price per unit valid until 6th November 1987. I understand that I will receive free units on the following basis:

A Guide To Your Free Units

(When payment is received by 25th October 1987) (On investments received on or after 26th October and 25th November 1987)

Investment Available (£)	FREE Units	Investment Available (£)	FREE Units
10,000 or more	2%	10,000 or more	2%
5,000 - 9,999	2%	5,000 - 9,999	1%
1,000 - 4,999	1%	1,000 - 4,999	1%

(Minimum investment £1,000 in any one fund)

Please invest the amount(s) indicated below in the funds of my choice payable to COMMERCIAL UNION.

American Growth Fund £ _____
European Growth Fund £ _____
Far Eastern Growth Fund £ _____

TOTAL £ _____

Name _____ Address _____ Post Code _____

Tel No. (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

Are you an existing CU Unit Trust Holder? If YES, please give your Personal Account Number _____

Name and address of professional adviser, if applicable _____

Full name(s) in which Certificate is to be issued

1. (Mr/Mrs/Ms) Forename(s) _____ Surname _____

2. (Mr/Mrs/Ms) Forename(s) _____ Surname _____

Signature X _____ Date _____

(Investors must be at least 18 years old)

Post this Coupon to: Commercial Union Trust Managers Limited FREEPOST, Exchange Court, Croydon CR9 9SE

(NO POSTAGE REQUIRED) (Cheques must be made payable to the Manager(s) above the right to refuse any application which creates a person recorded outside the UK.)

*The Managers reserve the right to cease offering units at the fixed price if unit values fluctuate by more than 2.5% during the fixed offer period. Registered in England No. 202640 Registered Office: St Helen's, Liverpool, L69 3GU. LANCASHIRE & YORKSHIRE FRIENDLY SOCIETY

COMMERCIAL UNION TRUST MANAGERS LTD.

Registered in England No. 202640. Registered Office: St Helen's, Liverpool, L69 3GU.



THE BRITISH PETROLEUM COMPANY p.l.c.

Offer for Sale by N M Rothschild & Sons Limited on behalf of The Lords Commissioners of HM Treasury

Under the Combined Offer being made in the U.K. and overseas
2,194 million Ordinary Shares of 25p each are available for purchase.

Up to 1,369 million of these Ordinary Shares are being made available under the
Fixed Price Offer to the general public and existing shareholders at 330p per share
of which 120p is payable now,
105p is payable on 30th August, 1988 and 105p is payable on 27th April, 1989.

Not less than 825 million Ordinary Shares are being offered to
U.K. institutional and overseas investors at or above 330p per share
(payable in instalments on the same dates) under the International Offer.

The existing Ordinary Shares now being offered have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the new Ordinary Shares now being offered to be admitted to the Official List. The following information should be read in conjunction with the full prospectus dated 15th October, 1987 relating to the Company, copies of which are available at clearing bank branches and post offices. In applying for shares you will be treated as applying both on the Terms and Conditions set out below and on the basis of the full prospectus, which you are advised to read before returning your application form.

APPLICATION AND INSTALMENT ARRANGEMENTS

APPLICATIONS

Applications must be received by 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 28th October, 1987 (or before close of business on Tuesday, 27th October, 1987 if the form is taken by hand to any U.K. branch of National Westminster Bank PLC, Bank of Scotland or Ulster Bank Limited). Photocopies of application forms will not be accepted in any circumstances. The right is reserved to reject, in whole or in part, any application. Once made, applications may not be withdrawn.

ALLOCATION OF SHARES

The basis of allocation of the shares is expected to be announced on Friday, 30th October, 1987.

If you are successful, in whole or in part, you will be sent a temporary document of title (a letter of acceptance) for the shares allocated to you.

If there is heavy demand for the shares, you may receive fewer shares than you apply for or, in some cases, none at all.

If your application is not accepted or is only accepted in part, you will receive (without interest) all money paid on application or a refund cheque for the balance of the money paid on application.

DEALINGS

It is expected that dealings on The Stock Exchange will commence at 2.30 p.m. on Friday, 30th October, 1987. Letters of acceptance are expected to be sent to successful applicants on Monday, 9th November, 1987. Applicants who deal before receipt of a letter of acceptance will do so at their own risk.

You will not be liable for stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax on your application for shares. If you sell your shares, the purchaser will be liable to pay any stamp duty or stamp duty reserve tax.

FURTHER INSTALMENTS

You will be sent reminders in advance of the dates when the second and final instalments become payable. At the time the reminder is sent for the second instalment (due by 30th August, 1988) you will also be sent an Interim Certificate to replace the letter of acceptance despatched following the Combined Offer. After you have paid your final instalment (due by 27th April, 1989) you will be sent your final share certificate. If you do not pay any instalments for which you are liable, your right to the shares may be cancelled. If you sell your shares, the purchaser will become liable for any further instalments due (once the transfer has been registered).

SHARE BONUS ARRANGEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

If you buy shares in the Offer for Sale and continue to hold them until close of business on 31st October, 1990, you may be eligible to receive from HM Treasury, free of charge, a share bonus of one additional share for every ten shares. The share bonus is only available if you buy shares in the Offer for Sale and not if they are bought subsequently.

Existing shareholders and members of the BP Group Participating Share Scheme do not qualify for the share bonus in respect of shares applied for on red preferential application forms.

The maximum number of bonus shares you can receive is 150 shares. Where shares are applied for jointly, the maximum number of bonus shares will remain at 150 shares, even if more than one of the joint holders is eligible.

Copies of the full terms of the share bonus arrangements will be obtainable from National Westminster Bank PLC, Registrar's Department, P.O. Box 472, Consort House, The Lombard Centre, East Street, Bristol BS99 1NW until 30th June, 1989 and thereafter from the Company at BP House, Third Avenue, Harlow, Essex CM19 5AG.

ELIGIBILITY

To be eligible for the share bonus, you must be an individual applying other than on a red preferential application form. Companies, partnerships, firms, trusts, associations and clubs are ineligible. In addition, your application must be made by you:

- solely for your own benefit, or for that of a child under 18 years of age if you are that child's parent, grandparent or guardian; or
- jointly, with up to three other individuals, solely for the benefit of one or more of you; or
- jointly with a nominee (who need not be an individual) solely for your own benefit; or
- jointly with a nominee (who need not be an individual) and up to two other individuals solely for the benefit of one or more of you other than the nominee.

DELIVERY OF THE BONUS SHARES

The bonus shares will be transferred to you (or, if you are a joint holder of your shares, to you and the other joint holders) as soon as reasonably practicable after 31st October, 1990 together with all rights attaching to those shares at that date. There will be no right to receive fractions of shares.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. Acceptance of applications will be conditional on (i) the new Ordinary Shares being admitted to the Official List of The Stock Exchange not later than 30th November, 1987 and (ii) the Offer for Sale Underwriting Agreement referred to in paragraph 7(a) of Section 10 of the Prospectus dated 15th October, 1987 containing the listing particulars in relation to the new Ordinary Shares ("the Prospectus") having become unconditional and not being terminated prior to such date as HM Treasury may determine, being not later than 30th November, 1987. Application moneys will be returned (without interest) if either of these conditions is not satisfied and, in the meantime, if presented for payment, will be kept on behalf of HM Treasury in a separate account. Rights are reserved for HM Treasury and its agents to present for payment and otherwise process all cheques and bankers' drafts received and to have full access to all information relating to, or deriving from, such cheques, bankers' drafts and the processing thereof. The right is also reserved to treat as valid any application not in all respects completed in accordance with the instructions accompanying the relevant application form.

2. Acceptance of an application by an eligible investor will, subject to paragraph 3(c) below, entitle that investor to the share bonus on the terms referred to in Section 11 of the Prospectus.

3. By completing and delivering an application form, you: (a) offer to purchase from HM Treasury the number of Ordinary Shares specified in your application form (or such smaller number for which the application is accepted) on the terms of, and subject to the conditions set out in, the Prospectus and the Instalment Agreement; and, in due course, subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and agree to become a party to and be bound by all relevant provisions of the Instalment Agreement;

(b) as a collateral contract between you and HM Treasury which will become binding on despatch to or receipt by a receiving bank of your application and in consideration of HM Treasury agreeing that it will not prior to 1st December, 1987 offer any of the Ordinary Shares to any person other than by means of one of the procedures referred to in the Prospectus;

(c) agree that your application cannot be revoked prior to 1st December, 1987; and

(d) warrant that your remittance will be honoured on first presentation and agree that any letter of acceptance and any moneys returnable may be held pending clearance of your payment and will not bear interest;

(e) warrant, if you write "yes" in Box 4 of a public application form or apply on a blue or green application form, that you are eligible for the share bonus (eligibility is explained under "Share bonus arrangements" in Section 11 of the Prospectus);

(f) agree that, if you do not write "yes" in Box 4, you will not be entitled to the share bonus even if you might otherwise qualify;

(g) warrant that you are not a U.S. or Canadian person and you are not applying on behalf of any such person;

(h) agree that all applications, acceptances of applications and contracts resulting therefrom under the Offer for Sale shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of England and you submit to the jurisdiction of the English courts;

(i) warrant that:

(i) (if this application is made for your own benefit) no other application (other than any application you are entitled to make on a red application form) is being made for your benefit by you or by anyone applying as your agent (other than a discretionary Personal Equity Plan manager) or, so far as you are aware, by a discretionary Personal Equity Plan manager or by any other person; and

(ii) (if the application is made by you as agent for, or for the benefit of, another person) no other application (other than on a red application form) for the benefit of that person is being made by you or, so far as you are aware, by that person or by any other person;

(g) if you sign the application form as agent for someone else, warrant you have due authority to do so on behalf of that other person and undertake to enclose your power of attorney or a copy thereof certified by a solicitor, where this is required by the guide to completing the application form;

(h) agree that, in respect of those Ordinary Shares for which your application has been received and processed and is not rejected, acceptance of your application shall be constituted, at the election of HM Treasury, either (i) by notification to The Stock Exchange of the basis of allocation (in which case such acceptance shall be on that basis) or (ii) by notification of acceptance thereof to the relevant receiving bank;

(i) authorise the relevant receiving bank and the Custodian Bank to procure that your name (and the name(s) of any other joint applicant(s)) is placed on the register of holders of Interim Rights in respect of such Ordinary Shares the entitlement to which has not been effectively renounced and thereafter to procure that your name (and the name(s) of any joint applicant(s)) is placed on the register of members of the Company in respect of such Ordinary Shares the right to which has not been effectively transferred (references to rights being effectively renounced mean the renouncee(s) being registered by a receiving bank in relation to such rights);

(j) agree that all documents in connection with the Offer for Sale (including the share bonus arrangements) and/or any returned moneys will be sent at your risk and may be sent by post to you at your address (or, in the case of joint applicants, the address of the first person) as set out in the application form or such other address as may from time to time appear in the register of holders of Interim Rights or the register of members of the Company by your name or the name of such person;

(k) (i) agree that time of payment by you shall be of the essence of each contract constituted by acceptance of your application; (ii) undertake to pay the second and final instalments by, and (in the case of any payment of £10,000 or more) for value not later than, 3.00 p.m. on 30th August, 1988 and 3.00 p.m. on 27th April, 1989 respectively, for each Ordinary Share in respect of which your application is accepted, the right to which has not been effectively renounced or transferred in accordance with the Instalment Agreement by you prior to the relevant time and date; and (iii) agree that failure to make any payment when due will entitle HM Treasury to avoid the contract and re-sell the Ordinary Share to someone else, in which case you will be sent (subject to adjustment in the event of a capitalisation issue) a refund, without interest, equal to 120p or 125p per Ordinary Share resold (depending on whether the default is in payment of the second or final instalment respectively), whether or not the instalment(s) already paid for it exceed(s) that amount less any loss sustained by HM Treasury determined in accordance with the Instalment Agreement. No payment of less than £2 will, however, be made to you;

(l) agree that HM Treasury will allocate the new Ordinary Shares entirely in the Offer for Sale (and not in any other part of the Combined Offer) and that each successful applicant in the Offer for Sale will receive new Ordinary Shares and existing Ordinary Shares in the same proportions (or as nearly as may be practicable) as every other such applicant;

(m) agree that, without prejudice to any other rights to which you may be entitled, you will not be entitled to exercise any remedy of rescission for innocent misrepresentation at any time after acceptance of your application;

(n) confirm that, in making your application, you are not relying on any information or representation in relation to The British Petroleum Company p.l.c. or the Combined Offer other than information and representations contained in the Prospectus or in the mini prospectus published in connection with the Offer for Sale taken together with the Prospectus (the "prospectus") and accordingly you agree that no person responsible for the prospectuses shall have any liability for any such information or representation other than as aforesaid;

(o) agree promptly on request to disclose in writing to HM Treasury any information which it may request in connection with your application; and

(p) agree that any letter of acceptance and application moneys in respect of any applicant suspected to be in breach of paragraph 3(i) may be held (without interest) pending investigation.

4. References in the application forms and guides to "shareholders" or "BP shareholders" include references to members of the BP Group Participating Share Scheme. Save as aforesaid and where the context otherwise requires, terms defined in the Prospectus bear the same meaning when used herein or in application forms.

No person receiving this application form in any territory other than the U.K., the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man may treat it as constituting an invitation or offer to him nor should he in any event use it, unless in the relevant territory such an invitation and offer could lawfully be made to him without compliance with any unfilled registration or other legal requirements. It is the responsibility of any person outside the U.K., the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man or subject to the laws of any overseas jurisdiction receiving this application form and wishing to make an application hereunder to satisfy himself as to full observance of the laws of the relevant territory and to pay any transfer or other taxes requiring to be paid in such territory in respect of the shares acquired by him under the Combined Offer.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RETURN OF THE PUBLIC APPLICATION FORM

SEND YOUR COMPLETED APPLICATION FORM BY POST (OR DELIVER IT BY HAND) TO ARRIVE NOT LATER THAN 10.00 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER, 1987

at the appropriate address immediately below according to the first letter of your surname (or corporate name) inserted in Box 1.

A to Cg Bank of Scotland, New Issues Department, Apex House, 9 Haddington Place, Edinburgh EH7 4AL, or, by hand only, to 38 Threadneedle Street, London EC2.

Ch to F Barclays Bank PLC, New Issues, P.O. Box 123, Fleetway House, 25 Farringdon Street, London EC4A 4HD.

G to J Lloyds Bank PLC, Registrar's Department, Issue Section, P.O. Box 1000, 11 Bishopsgate, London EC2N 3LB.

K to M Midland Bank plc, Stock Exchange Services Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA.

N to S National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD.

Sk to Z The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Registrar's Department, P.O. Box 190, 3-11 North St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh EH2 1HL, or, by hand only, to New Issues Department, 67 Lombard Street, London EC3.

USE FIRST CLASS POST AND ALLOW AT LEAST TWO DAYS FOR DELIVERY

OR TAKE THIS FORM BY HAND BEFORE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON TUESDAY, 27TH OCTOBER, 1987 to any U.K. branch of National Westminster Bank PLC, Bank of Scotland, or Ulster Bank Limited (in Northern Ireland).

Additional receiving centres are open for deliveries by hand until 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 28th October, 1987. These are set out on the back of the application form in the mini prospectus and in the full prospectus.

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GUIDE TO COMPLETING THE PUBLIC APPLICATION FORM

ONLY ONE APPLICATION MAY BE MADE FOR THE BENEFIT OF ANY PERSON except for any other application you are entitled to make as a shareholder on a red preferential form or an application made for your benefit but without your knowledge by a discretionary Personal Equity Plan manager.

If you have received a personalised BLUE form, you should complete that form.

If you are already a shareholder you may also apply on the RED form sent to you.

Otherwise, please use the form below.

- 1 Put in Box 1 your full name and address (please use block capitals).
- Applications must not be made by anyone under 18, but a parent, grandparent or guardian of a child under 18 may apply for the benefit of that child. To do this, you should put your own name in Box 1, and after your surname write "A/C" followed by the full names of the child and the child's date of birth. This does not stop you from making a single application for your own benefit.
- If you wish to apply jointly with another adult, see Note 7.

- 2 Put in Box 2 (in figures) the number of shares for which you are applying. You may only apply for one of the numbers of shares set out below. Applications for any other number of shares will be rejected.

Number of shares you are applying for	Amount you pay now (£20p per share)	Your total investment (£30p per share)
80	£16	£24
100	£20	£30
200	£40	£60
300	£60	£90
400	£80	£120
500	£100	£150
600	£120	£180
700	£140	£210
800	£160	£240
900	£180	£270
1,000	£200	£300
1,500	£300	£450
2,000	£400	£600
2,500	£500	£750
3,000	£600	£900
3,500	£700	£1,050
4,000	£800	£1,200
4,500	£900	£1,350
5,000	£1,000	£1,500

Above 5,000 shares, applications must be in the following denominations:

Applications	Multiples of
5,000 to 10,000 shares	1,000 shares
10,000 to 50,000 shares	5,000 shares
50,000 to 100,000 shares	10,000 shares
over 100,000 shares	50,000 shares

- 3 Using the middle column of the table above, put in Box 3 (in figures) the exact amount you pay now.
- Payment is in three instalments. The second instalment of 105p per share is payable by 3.00 p.m. on 30th August, 1988 and the final instalment of 105p per share by 3.00 p.m. on 27th April, 1989. A reminder about the second and final instalments will be sent to your registered address before they become due.

- 4 If you wish to receive the share bonus and you are an eligible individual or applying on behalf of an eligible individual, write "Yes" in Box 4.
- If you write "No" in the box or do not complete it, you will not receive the share bonus.
- If you are in any doubt about whether you are an eligible individual, you should read the details of the share bonus arrangements set out in the full prospectus or mini prospectus (including, if necessary, the arrangements for nominees' applications on behalf of others).

- 5 Read the declaration in Box 5, then sign and date the form in Box 5.
- The application form may be signed by someone else on your behalf if he is duly authorised to do so. An agent must enclose the power of attorney appointing him (or a copy certified by a solicitor), unless he is a Selling Agent, Financial Intermediary or U.K. Clearing Bank (as referred to in Section 10 of the full prospectus) and states the capacity in which he signs.
- A corporation must sign under the hand of a duly authorised official, whose representative capacity must be stated.

WARNING

Criminal proceedings may be instituted against anyone knowingly making or authorising more than one application for the benefit of any person except for any other application BP shareholders are entitled to make on red preferential forms.

- 6 Pin to Box 6 a cheque or bankers' draft for the exact amount you have entered in Box 3. Your cheque or bankers' draft must be made payable to "BP Share Offer". Please ensure that it is crossed and write on it "Not Negotiable". A separate cheque or bankers' draft must accompany each application.
- No receipt for your payment will be issued.
- Your cheque or bankers' draft must be drawn in sterling on an account at a bank branch in the U.K., the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man and must bear a U.K. bank sort code number in the top right hand corner.

If you do not have a cheque account, you can obtain a cheque from your building society or a bank branch, in which case you should write your full name(s) and address on the back of the cheque.

An application may be accompanied by a cheque drawn by someone other than the applicant(s), but any monies returned will be sent by cheque crossed "Not Negotiable A/C Payee Only" in favour of the applicant(s).

- 7 **JOINT APPLICANTS**
- You may apply jointly with up to three other people, provided each applicant is aged 18 or over. They should complete and sign Box 7.
- They should read Note 5 and the declaration in Box 5 before signing this box.

BP PUBLIC APPLICATION FORM

To H M Treasury
N M Rothschild & Sons Limited

National Westminster Bank PLC
The British Petroleum Company p.l.c.

Before completing this form, please read carefully the guide above.

PLEASE USE BLOCK CAPITALS

Mr, Mrs, Miss, Ms or title: _____ Forename(s) (in full): _____

Surname: _____

Address: _____

Postcode: _____

1 I/We offer to purchase _____ Ordinary Shares

in BP on and subject to the Terms and Conditions set out in the Prospectus containing listing particulars dated 15th October, 1987

and I/we attach a cheque or bankers' draft for the amount now payable of £ _____

I am/We are eligible and wish to receive the share bonus

Please write "Yes" or "No" in the box

5 I declare that to my knowledge this is the only application made for my benefit (or that of the person(s) for whose benefit I am applying) except for any other application I am entitled to make as a shareholder on a red preferential form. I have read the warning in Note 5.

Date: _____ Signature: _____

6 Pin here your cheque/bankers' draft for the exact amount in Box 3, payable to "BP Share Offer" and crossed "Not Negotiable".

JOINT APPLICANTS

The first applicant should sign Box 5 and complete Box 1. Using BLOCK CAPITALS, insert below the names of the other joint applicants, who must sign in the right hand column.

I/We join in this application and give the declaration set out above.

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It's all under one roof

PROPERTY

A rash of home-buyers' packages that could cut fees for buyers and sellers who are happy to "one-stop shop" is suddenly bursting on to the property market.

FRANCES GIBB, The Times Legal Correspondent, advises

The Law Society conference in Vienna this week heard details of two new networks of solicitors offering house-buying packages in which buyers and sellers can obtain all their services under one roof were launched. More are likely to follow.

The first one, Firstcall, which is already in operation, has been formed by nearly 60 solicitors throughout England and Wales and plans to expand to cover 250 firms.

The idea — the brainchild of the Liverpool solicitors Edward Goldsmith and Christopher Williams — is that the buyer or seller can obtain his conveyancing, mortgage advice, insurance and removal services from the solicitor and at a total cost that works out cheaper than each of the services would separately.

If the solicitor, for instance, arranges a mortgage, his commission can be offset against the fees that would be

otherwise charged to the client.

Another feature of the scheme is that the solicitor, rather than the estate agent, is intended to be the first port of call for the house-hunting or selling client. Solicitors can either display property details in their window, provided by local estate agents, or sell properties themselves.

The second group, Conveyancing Exchange, plans a similar licensed network of solicitors aiming eventually at about 15 per cent of the 7,500 solicitors' firms with a total of 11,500 branches in England and Wales. These will offer "tariff-priced" conveyancing, which means there will be an

Idea was born four years ago

advertised tariff of conveyancing fees according to the value of the property.

Conveyancing Exchange is rather more ambitious in scope and has therefore taken longer to get off the ground: in particular it is held up by the Law Society's rules prohibiting arrangements between solicitors and anyone else, for the introduction of work. The group has applied for a waiver of the rule, which is in any case under consideration. A decision is likely in December.

Conveyancing Exchange will be heavily marketed and intends to negotiate links with financial institutions and house-builders on the use of

conveyancing "panels" of solicitors and on financial products such as household insurance and personal loans.

Quintin Barry, a Brighton solicitor and one of the founders, says the idea was born four years ago in response to the ending of the conveyancing monopoly, the prospect of licensed conveyancers and the "dismantling" of a pricing structure that had for so long provided more than 50 per cent of the average practice's income.

From this came the idea of a "central marketing of tariff-priced conveyancing, promoting professionalism and the idea of a fair price for a professional job".

But, as Mr Barry puts it, the company is only one raft aiming to carry some solicitors into "calmer and more clearly chartered waters".

Another group, the National Association of Solicitors' Property Centres, those solicitors' firms that now sell property either individually or as groups using a common shopfront, has itself set up the Solicitors' Property Group.

This is approaching financial institutions for backing for its plan to offer clients relocation and chain-breaking finance. The aim is to provide a package guaranteeing or advancing the value of a vendor's existing house before a buyer is found.

No figures are yet available for the cost of the scheme to

the clients but it aims to provide them with a more flexible and speedy service than solicitors can offer now through bridging loans.

It aims to advance to clients up to 85 per cent of an independent valuation of their property immediately, whether contracts have been exchanged or not.

Finance, it envisages, would be required where, for example, there are delays that put a series of transactions at risk; if a builder imposes an unattainable deadline for exchange and completion on a new property; or if someone is left high and dry by a party dropping out of the chain.

Business code under review

The scene is set for more of such packages between solicitors, estate agents and financial institutions. Whatever the Law Society decides either on allowing solicitors to form mixed partnerships without other professionals, or on formal arrangements with them, it is now looking at the idea of a new "business code" between financial bodies and the profession.

Under this, financial institutions could refer their clients to solicitors in return for a fixed cost conveyance. But the solicitors will be able to give independent advice on the merits of the loan from the institution.

Live away, pay less

EXPATS

Working abroad may be a natural career step, a means of earning a lot more money, or the last resort of the unemployed. Whatever the reason, there is more to leaving the UK than getting in malaria pills and boarding a plane. Today PAULINE SKYPALA begins a series on the financial considerations

To make the most of your time overseas, in terms of monetary reward, you will probably need help to take full advantage of your tax position. There are plenty of pitfalls, and your mistakes could easily be more expensive than the advice.

If you are going to be working abroad full-time for more than one complete tax year, you will qualify as non-resident for tax purposes. That opens a lot of new doors, but do not fall into the trap of assuming that you will escape the UK tax net completely.

For a start, you will still be liable to tax on your UK source income, although some of it may be tax-free by statute, as in the case of exempt gifts, or by concession, as in the case of bank deposit interest, or under the provisions of a double taxation treaty.

It is easy to trip up on capital gains tax, too. Defer taking any gains you can until you have left the country, but do not assume that you can safely skip the country for a year or two to avoid paying UK capital gains tax on profits realized while you are abroad.

It is not as simple as that. You may be liable to the tax on profits you collect in the tax year of your return to the UK, even if you were abroad when you received the money.

The only way to avoid that predicament is to take profits in the tax year before you return — or to stay abroad for

more than 36 months, after which time the provision no longer applies.

If you exceed that time limit, you can realize gains the day before you return without incurring any tax.

On the plus side, non-residence means you have no UK tax liability on your overseas earnings, although, of course, you may have to pay local tax. And you can offset your UK tax in a number of ways.

If you have children living in Britain, one of the best is to make covenants to them up to the single person's allowance, to help pay school fees perhaps. Parents resident in the UK cannot covenant to children under 18, but this restriction does not apply to non-resident parents.

Expatriates working abroad full-time for more than two years will generally have non-resident status. But a wife accompanying her husband without a full-time job to do, and indeed people retiring abroad, have to tread carefully to make sure of gaining non-resident status.

They can easily trip up on the matter of "available accommodation". If you are not working full-time abroad, you will become UK resident

Wife may remain a UK resident

for any tax year you visit the UK, provided you have accommodation available for your use, even if you come for only a day and do not use the accommodation on your visit.

Whether accommodation is available to you is a question of fact, not ownership. It could be your own family home — although this will not count if you have no access because it is on a long let — or a room in your parents' house, or even a caravan.

So a wife who accompanies her husband overseas may well remain a UK resident. Although there are tax traps to avoid in this situation, there

are also a number of advantages. If you are a non-resident but your wife is a UK resident, the taxman will regard you as permanently separated, and will treat her as a *femme sole*.

This entitles her to a single person's allowance, and possibly to an additional personal allowance if she looks after eligible children, which can be set against both earned and unearned income. She can also take out a mortgage and claim tax relief at source under the MIRAS scheme, even if she has no UK taxable income. The husband could also have a UK mortgage, but he is eligible for tax relief for only four years because he is a non-resident.

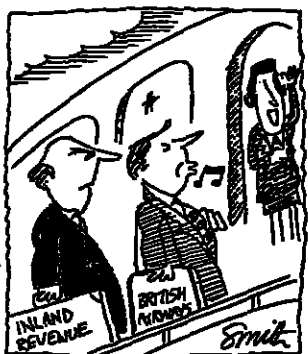
The tax situation looks promising, until you come to inheritance tax. You remain liable to that as long as the UK is still your home, because this tax depends on domicile rather than residence. You acquire a domicile of origin when you are born, usually your father's.

You can later adopt a domicile of choice, but it is no easy matter. You have to prove that you have made the new country your home and severed all ties with Britain.

Clearly, taxation is an area where you are more than likely to benefit from timely advice. But there are many new fields in which you will have to acquire an expertise if you want to avoid paying for other services — letting your home, for example.

Most expatriates prefer this option to leaving the family home empty, or selling up, as they are protected from the full force of the Rent Acts by a clause that says, in effect, that their tenants are not entitled to security of tenure.

However, it is still preferable to let to companies rather than individuals to be on the safe side. It is also preferable to find a good agent to do the work for you. It will cost you 10 to 15 per cent of the rent charged, but will save



you a lot of time and trouble.

You may also need help in reviewing your insurance cover. Your salary package is likely to include benefits such as private medical insurance, but this may not cover your family. Take out a policy with one of the specialist companies that provide cover for people living abroad, such as BUPA, PPF, Western Provident Association or Exeter Hospital Aid.

You should check your life insurance, with a view to increasing your cover to take account of your changed circumstances. Make sure your buildings and contents insurance provides for letting your home, and consider whether you want to take advantage of any special schemes such as kidnap and ransom or tax contingency insurance, in case you return sooner than you planned.

Handling all that spare money

Then think about your banking arrangements. Many expatriates move their accounts to the Channel Islands or some other offshore location while they are abroad, mainly to make sure of avoiding tax complications, but also to stop the taxman knowing all their business.

Finally, there is the question of what to do with all the spare cash you will have to throw around with your tax-free salary. Will you just bank it in your offshore bank account, or branch out in new directions? Will you want to look after it yourself, or pay somebody to invest it for you?

Science becomes a good investment

When you are choosing investments, scientific and medical instruments are unlikely to spring to mind, writes Arda Lacey.

But "such collectables are a good investment", says dealer Harriet Wynter, who specializes in history of science and technology books, instruments and publications. She will be showing off — that is, models of our solar system — at the third international scientific and medical instrument fair tomorrow at the Gloucester Hotel, Kensington, west London.

"Scientific and medical instruments and models are still cheaper than works of art of the same parity," she says. A rare or very fine figure, the models come in wood, ivory, paper and brass.

More than 50 exhibitors from Britain, The Netherlands and the US will attend this year's fair, which is now to be held twice yearly. Items are from £20 to £20,000.

One exhibitor, D. Warren, sells old medical instruments such as a 19th-century trephine set for drilling holes in heads (£1,000). He will also

have 19th-century coloured glass eyebaths (£40-£50).

Bert Begenas, from Amsterdam, specializes in microscopes and sextants. Simple microscopes cost £200-£250. A good antique sextant for sailing enthusiasts can be had for £400, a fine one for £1,500.

The fair organizer, Peter Delehar, himself a dealer, says: "In the collecting world, nautical and optical instruments, in particular good sextants and complicated 19th-century microscopes, have shown the most growth in recent years."

"My advice to a collector just starting in this field is to buy the best they can afford. The more expensive items have appreciated at a faster relative rate than the lower-priced items — but everything has increased in value."

"A beginner who buys an object that is fairly common should only buy those items that are in good condition and preferably marked on the instrument itself with the name of its maker or seller. Rarer objects need not conform to these criteria, as a great deal of their value lies in their scarcity."



Science on show: a lacquered brass theodolite about 1830 and an 18th-century half-skull used for teaching anatomy

Although they have no scientific value, but are decorative, you may well find several glazed pottery phrenological heads developed by L. N. Fowler in the mid-19th century. No reproductions are allowed at the fair and prices can be anything between £500 and £1,000.

An early 18th-century 10in sundial should be obtainable for £300-£350. With our weather, fuses can be eroded by rain, so check the dials are not pitted. Sundials in the garden must be treated with varnish every year.

Mr Delehar says: "Becoming more popular are early calculating devices and instruments related to the new hobby of collecting geological

specimens; but probably showing the greatest growth of all are surgical sets (the more gruesome the better) and dentists' tools."

There are a Russian abacus (£385) and little pocket boxes of coin scales starting at £50.

Technology appears to have completely killed off the manufacture of slide rules in favour of pocket calculators. A good 19th-century wooden rule costs between £50 and £75. A fine 18th-century specimen would set you back between £350 and £450.

So if you want to give someone an old-fashioned slide rule, this should prove most acceptable and rewarding when the calculator fails!

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LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

How do you plead in the great decor trial?

In a survey of lawyers' taste in office interiors, Edward Fennell was sometimes shown the door, as well as the wallpaper, and not even having Robert Adam along helped...

If a complete stranger turned up at your office one afternoon at 5 o'clock and demanded to be shown around, what would you do? Show him the door? Of course you would.

And that was exactly what happened to me and an architect friend, Robert Adam, when we introduced ourselves to reception at Allen and Overy a couple of weeks ago.

Our intentions, I must say, were entirely (well, fairly) innocent. It was all part of a little survey of lawyers' offices and decor which we undertook to measure the taste and visual awareness of the learned and literate profession.

Robert Adam (who, alas, is no relation to his historic namesake) knows what he is talking about. He is a leading member of the Classical Revivalist school of architects and his work is regularly exhibited both at home and abroad. What is more, he has even been invited to talk architecture to the Prince of Wales - and few accolades are higher than that these days.

Anyway, clutching a carefully structured itinerary our little inspection party set out one afternoon from Moorgate on an I-Spy Tour of City firms. We didn't see them all - we didn't try to. But as you might have guessed, not all we saw was inspiring. Both inside and out some of our leading firms are in need of a bit of polishing.

For example, first stop, Slaughter and May in Basinghall Street.

"A very average piece of 1960's speculative office block", was Robert's opinion. "It's got nothing to recommend it at all - it's not even outrageously awful."

Having surveyed Slaughter and May's nondescript exterior, complete with its fading green tiles, we went inside to inspect the waiting room. "It's just a mishmash of irreconcilable styles", said Robert, "but I'm afraid it's entirely typical of the kind of design problems facing this sort of firm."

The key feature of Slaughter and May's decor was that within a modern "box", provided by a 1960s architect, they had tried to put something which was more traditional, softer, more friendly, and more in line with the way they see themselves. But did it work? "I'm afraid not", said Robert. "Look at the lights for example. They're terrible!"

There on the wall opposite us was fixed a pair of stark metal lights which had all the hallmarks of functional "modernism". But beneath one of them there was a traditional upper-middle-class solicitor's lamp. The result was a complete clash of styles. "I'm afraid those two lights tell the whole story", said Robert. "They just don't go together at all."

I could see what he meant. It was as if you had got an avant garde younger cousin to furnish half the room and then invited your mother-in-law to come up from Wiltshire to complete the job.

"I feel rather sorry for them", continued Robert. "They've had a lot of this modernist style of architecture foisted upon them, complete with the standard kit of bent chrome furniture and glass tables. But that's probably not the sort of thing they either really like or would go out and buy for themselves. So someone's added the lamps, sofas, and pictures which they might have at home. The result is a mix of designs all fighting each other."

Enough said, perhaps, about Slaughter and May (although full marks to their receptionists for being helpful and efficient.) But after such a "casserole" of styles it was a pleasure to move on to Linklaters and Paines.

They too, unfortunately, occupy what Robert described as a "lowest common denominator" type building at Barington House in Gresham Street with a "very mean, unbelievably nasty, entrance hall". But once you move away from the common services and up to Linklaters' own floors, the story changes.

As Peter Ferren, a partner, explained: "We really wanted to move but it was too difficult and too expensive to find the kind of office building we needed. So instead we refurbished most of the offices a couple of years ago and then did our reception area earlier this year."

The result is striking. "Not exactly to my personal taste", admitted Robert. "It's the 'bent chrome and glass table style' again. But at least it's all of a piece. And the designer has done a good job of sticking to a theme - although, interestingly, there is long-case clock prominently on display just as you go in, which I suppose is intended to convey some sense of tradition and dignity."

Once we started touring the Linklaters' offices with Mr Ferren it was clear that the sense of style had been carried

through to the innermost reaches of the organization. It was bright, efficiently organized, with a whole series of touches which conveyed a sense of richness and comfort within a hard-working environment. The modern art on the walls added considerably to the plushness. "Overall I think it's been successful", was Robert's final judgement.

As we moved on through the City we discussed the traditional-versus-modern dilemma, which faces many firms of solicitors (the design questions facing accountants are rather different and will be expounded upon on another occasion). With one or two exceptions (such as Barlow Lyde & Gilbert in 1, Finsbury Avenue) solicitors have not participated in the great building expansion for the past few years.

Instead they either enjoy or are stuck with their history. For example, there is said to be some embarrassment at Frere Cholmeley because of all their fine old buildings in Lincoln's Inn Fields - the firm is rumoured to feel that it is all just too Dickensian for some of their clients to stomach.

The basic difficulty is that until commercial office design moves on a bit there are only two styles from which to choose in furnishings and decoration.

You've either got standard modernistic furniture, which nobody really likes, or you've got outdated reproduction furniture which tends to make it look a bit cheap and nasty", said Robert. "And I'm not sure that solicitors are really happy with either."

Of course the great challenge to all modern design is the computer. What you do with it and how it can fit into the rest of your image can be quite a worry. Linklaters had workstations specially designed so that it could all make sense together. But how do they go with real antiques?

Allen & Overy might have provided the answer because they have actually got quite a lot of real antiques in the reception area. ("A number of nice individual pieces", said Robert. But they, too, suffer from being in an unprepossessing early post-war building at the bottom of Cheapside. And it must be said that the place looked decidedly grubby. "A depressingly dog-eared effect", said Robert. "A bit like a run-down 1950s drawing room - although it has the potential of being very nice indeed."

It was at that stage we were shown the door. And about time too, I hear you say. How would I like it if someone barged into my house and started making snooty comments about my taste? Yes, you're right. I wouldn't like it. But, even so, I might consider changing my furnishings.

Law Report October 24 1987

Acquiring domicile with two residences

Plummer v Inland Revenue Commissioners

Before Mr Justice Hoffmann
[Judgment October 23]

A taxpayer, having a domicile of origin in England and maintaining a residence there, could only acquire a domicile of choice in a new country if the residence established in that country was his chief residence.

Mr Justice Hoffmann so held the Chancery Division in dismissing an appeal by the taxpayer, Miss Elizabeth Anne Plummer, from a determination of the special commissioners that for tax purposes she was domiciled in England and not in Guernsey for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85.

Mr Harvey McGregor, QC and Mr Michael Ash, for the taxpayer; Mr Ian Glick, QC, for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE HOFFMANN said that the taxpayer was born in London of English parents. In 1979 her grandmother bought a house in St Peter Port and in 1980, when the taxpayer was 15, her mother and younger sister moved and took up residence with the grandmother. Her father, an accountant, maintained a residence in London, joined his wife and sister and daughter at weekends and holidays.

The taxpayer remained at school in London and in 1981 went to boarding school in Somerset. In 1983 she attended

a secretarial course in London before going on to London University in 1984. While studying she spent weekends and some, but by no means all, of her holidays in Guernsey.

A schedule showed that in 1983-84 she spent 245 days in England and 106 in Guernsey and in 1984-85 247 days in England and 83 in Guernsey - remaining days being spent abroad.

The commissioners had accepted the evidence of her attachment to Guernsey and her intention to acquire a domicile of choice in that country if she could get employment.

They had begun by asking themselves whether the taxpayer had become an inhabitant of Guernsey during the relevant period (see *Dacey and Morris, The Conflict of Laws* (1987) 11th edition pp128-129). But in finding that she had not become an inhabitant they appeared to have been using that term in the specialized sense in which Mr Justice Nourse had used it in *Inland Revenue Commissioners v Duchess of Portland* (1982) Ch 314.

However, while the contrast between an inhabitant and a person casually present was useful to describe the minimum quality of residence which had to be taken up in a new country before a domicile there could be acquired, that concept was less illuminating in cases of dual or

multiple residence such as the present.

Clearer guidance came from Lord Westbury in *Ullrich v Ullrich* (1869) LR 1 Sc & Div 441: "Domicile of choice is a conclusion or inference which the law derives from the fact of a man fixing voluntarily his sole or chief residence in a particular place, with an intention of continuing to reside there for an unlimited time."

It was thus to be inferred that a person who retained a residence in his domicile of origin might acquire a domicile of choice in a new country only if the residence established in that country was his chief residence.

The commissioners had asked themselves whether the taxpayer had made her grandmother's house "her chief place of residence". Rightly they regarded that as being the same question as whether she had in the specialized sense of the word, become an "inhabitant" of Guernsey.

Mr McGregor argued that a person whose presence in a new country was sufficient to amount to residence, might, notwithstanding that his chief residence remained in his domicile of origin, acquire a domicile of choice by evincing an intention to continue to reside permanently in the new country. But that submission was inconsistent with the passage quoted from Lord Westbury.

The conclusion reached by

the commissioners was correct. Had the taxpayer in 1980 broken with England altogether and settled in Guernsey and then, even after a relatively short interval, returned to England to study, the quality of her presence in England might have been such as to prevent a revival of her domicile of origin.

But the fact was that she had not yet settled in Guernsey and the reasons why she had been unable to do so were irrelevant. When there was no competing place of residence, settlement might be established by presence for a very short time even for a single day.

But, as Mr Justice Nourse pointed out in the *Duchess of Portland's* case, an inference of settlement from a short stay was difficult to draw when the person in question divided his physical presence between two countries at a time.

To treat the house in Guernsey as the taxpayer's chief residence simply because it was the sole residence of her mother and sister would be to attribute to her a kind of quasi-dependent domicile for which there was no legal justification.

Further, the fact that she might intend to settle there after her education was completed and then to remain permanently was not sufficient to give her a domicile of choice.

Solicitors: Roneyes, Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Duty of Crown counsel to assist trial judge

Regina v McVey

Before Lord Justice Watkins,
Mr Justice Boreham and
Mr Justice Hutchison

[Judgment October 22]

The duty of Crown counsel was to keep an eye on the judge, to listen to the summing up and to make sure, so far as counsel could, that the essential ingredients of the offence were in fact put before the jury. A judge was entitled to rely to an extent on that assistance being available to him.

Mr Justice Boreham so stated when giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal quashing, for a fundamental defect in the summing up, the conviction of Ian McVey, aged 39, of Portsea Road, Tilbury, Essex, a British Rail ticket clerk, at Snaresbrook Crown Court (Judge Roneyes and jury) on a count charging theft of £20 from his employers. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment suspended for two years and ordered to pay £100 prosecution costs.

Lord Hooson, QC, who did not appear below, and Mr Robert Britton for the appellant; Miss Deborah Champion for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE BOREHAM, giving the judgment of the court, said that substantial deficiencies had arisen at Upminster and on

May 1, 1986 two audits were carried out as a means of checking the common till in use there. Notes were marked.

Five or six ticket clerks on duty, including the appellant, were relieved, interviewed and searched when the second audit revealed a deficiency of some £35. The appellant raised no objection to being searched.

He had said that he had brought with him all the money in his possession and had not taken any money from the safe or exchanged any money. Notes in his possession included two marked £10 notes. When challenged about them he said he now remembered having exchanged a "tatty" £20 note for them.

A fellow ticket clerk said it was a slip of the tongue which led the clerk to change their own money for money in the till and there had never been any adverse comment from BR.

There it was: there was a short, stark issue for the jury. It was accepted that he had put his hand in the till. Did he put it in, as the Crown alleged, to abstract as his employer's money to keep - or was it in order to take out two £10 notes in exchange for his own £20? If the former he was clearly guilty of theft. If it was, or might have been the latter, he was entitled to be acquitted.

The judge made it quite clear

to the jury that that was the issue. They rejected the appellant's account, for they were told that they could convict only if they did reject it.

As Lord Hooson conceded, there really was no merit in the appeal but it was launched on the ground, accurate and in truth, that the judge in the course of his otherwise impeccable summing up failed entirely to direct the jury as to the count on which the appellant was charged, namely, theft.

He began the summing up by stating that there was very little law and that he would come back to that again. He did come back and gave a direction on the burden and standard of proof.

Unfortunately - and no doubt it was a slip of the tongue - the judge would find it difficult to understand if he did not come back, as clearly he had intended, to define the offence of theft.

That was a fundamental defect in the summing up. It was true to state that each summing up had to state at least the burden and standard of proof and the ingredients of the offence. It was a matter of great regret that the judge's memory let him down.

It was, perhaps, a matter of greater regret that he was not reminded by Crown counsel that he had omitted that fun-

damental duty. It was the duty of Crown counsel to keep an eye on the judge, to listen to the summing up and to make sure, so far as counsel could, that the essential ingredients of the offence were in fact before the jury. A judge was entitled to rely to an extent on that assistance being available to him.

What was the effect of the situation? Lord Hooson submitted that there was such a fundamental defect, a failure to deal with a fundamental matter, which inevitably made the verdict unsafe and unsatisfactory.

Miss Champion submitted that this was a case where the proviso to section 2(1) of the Criminal Appeal Act 1968 could be applied and the appeal dismissed, because in truth and in fact there was but one issue, an issue of fact. It was said that the definition of the offence of theft would have assisted the jury not one whit.

Their Lordships had considered the matter with anxiety. Of course the proviso was within the discretion of their Lordships' court to apply. They had concluded that, in a case such as this, where there had been such a fundamental defect, it would be wrong to exercise their discretion in favour of applying the proviso.

Solicitors: Pattinson & Brewer, Crown Prosecution Service, Snaresbrook.

FOOTBALL: MARTIN SET TO BECOME WEST HAM'S LATEST INJURY VICTIM

Llyall faces ordeal by television

By Clive White

West Ham United's shortcomings could be magnified to an embarrassing degree tomorrow when they face Manchester United before the television cameras at Upton Park. John Lyall's team have fallen some way since May of last year, when they made an impressive but unsuccessful late challenge for the championship won by Liverpool.

A team, not so very different in personnel, is being described as the most undisciplined and blue in the last 30 years. Such respected former Hammers as Martin Peters have accused the players of simply not being good enough. He blames it on the club's tradition of insisting on pure football at all times. He says that West Ham were supposed to have had good

players when he was there, yet never looked like winning very much.

Nevertheless, West Ham supporters will be hoping for a change in staff rather than style, and for some change could even include the management, which has always been sacrosanct at Upton Park. It is, presumably, Lyall's fault that so far he has failed to attract the quality players necessary to lift West Ham out of the doldrums.

The situation has been complicated by widespread injury and there is some doubt about the participation tomorrow of Martin, the captain, who has had to suffer the discomfort of a swollen foot in almost every game he has played this season which, not surprisingly, has affected his form. The trouble has stemmed from a septic toe last season and clearly he

will have to stop playing eventually for further treatment.

West Ham had delayed announcement of their squad last night as had Manchester United, who have enjoyed resurgence in their results, if not their form, of late. Their injury doubts concern Whiteside, Strachan and Moses. Anderson returns after missing five games, including one international, because of an ankle injury.

Alex Ferguson, the manager, believes that it is only a matter of time before Liverpool, the first division leaders, falter and are eagerly swallowed up by a chasing pack. He cites Liverpool's good fortune with injuries as the reason.

He said: "Liverpool have not had any injuries yet and if they were to be without two or three of their really important players it could just bring

them back into the pack. Our quality will come back when we get over our injury problems. When we lost players the smoothness in our game left us. We have got by with a bit of grit, but we must start to produce better performances." Liverpool, who have won eight of their opening nine fixtures, usually in breathtaking fashion, visit Luton Town looking for a way to include Houghton, the new £800,000 signing. Molly returns to the squad for the first time this season since a foot operation.

Southall returns to boost the hopes of Everton, who receive Watford, of reducing the gap behind their great rivals, Liverpool. Colin Harvey, their manager, said: "In the last three or four games we have got back to something like our form of last season."



Coppell: keeps things in perspective

Not a manager to feel one degree under

By Clive White

It was hardly the show of bravado that a chairman usually likes to hear from his manager, particularly when you are as full of optimism and enthusiasm as Ron Coppell, the Crystal Palace chairman. "I don't mind failure. And I'm not ambitious," Steve Coppell admitted yesterday, adding: "Being a football club manager is not an occupation you can enjoy."

It begs the question how such honesty went down at his interview three years ago. Such an admission, you would have thought, would be the last thing a manager would want to hear when offered a chance to leave the club, even when waving a university degree as Coppell could.

Unemployed footballers - Coppell's career was curtailed by injury at the age of 29 - usually have to go on in hand. Coppell went with 42 caps, awarded him by his country, an FA Cup winners' medal, impeccable references from Manchester United, the reputation for being the player England could never replace, and the honour of being elected chairman of the Professional Footballers' Association. Who needs ambition?

"My ambition was to play the next game for United. I don't have a game plan. I might walk under his tent tomorrow," Coppell, who has been quoted as saying that he does not want another contract when the present one expires this week, said: "I don't know where I want to go. I just do my best at what I'm doing currently."

So far Coppell's best has been taken twice almost without a hitch. The first division with a championship attacking brand of football. "I don't care very much what happens to us after this match," he said yesterday. "It's imperative that we get into the first round proper so that we won't have to play in the qualifying rounds next season. We had to enter at the first qualifying round this year for the first time in a long while and it's played havoc with our fixture list."

Weymouth, third in the GM Vauxhall Conference and with promotion to the fourth division very much their main aim this season, expect a crowd of more than 3,000 today, although the gate could have been higher if the police had not asked for the match to be made all-ticket. It will be Weymouth's second big attendance in four days as a crowd of 5,000 saw them beat Woking. Manchester United side 1-0 on Wednesday

which he says some describe as "suicidal." The players he has introduced, like Wright, Wright and Gray, reflect Coppell's attitude towards the game. Palace were leading the second division last month and though now almost "backsliding," as Coppell admitted yesterday, you can believe him when he says he is not unduly concerned.

"There are teams you feel confident about playing and those you don't. I always said that October would be our hardest month of the season and if we can get through this month on the shoulders of the promotion pack then I'll be quite happy, which means we need to pick up three points between now and next Saturday (when Palace play away against the leaders, Bradford City)."

Today's home game against one of the division's unexpected front runners, newly-promoted Swindon Town, is a reflection of Coppell's judgment. It also brings him into opposition, for the first time as far as he can tell, with a player who has been in the first team for eight years, the Old Trafford, "I thought I never expected him to go into management. He was the one from that squad that I thought would do it. I also thought Martin Buchan would have made a good manager, but he was proved wrong on that one."

Coppell has always had great respect for Macari. "When I arrived at Old Trafford, I had just been converted from attack to midfield. He and Gerry Daly were the main reasons why we had success in our first season back in the first division. He was a hell of a good player, with an instinct for goal. He was also the finest footballer I've ever seen. He was proud of his fitness. He never smoked or drank, he wouldn't even take a sherry."

Coppell said that he expected Macari's teams to be full of hard running and very physical but he admitted that he was surprised that Macari had adopted the version of the "possession style" he's never criticized. "I've never lost a night's sleep over football. I don't mind the pressure. I never worried about it as a player. But being a football manager is not a job you can enjoy. There's never any respite unless you've got three weeks off. You're always working. Working. Possibly it's the way I do it."

There is nothing to suggest that Coppell is not the right type, either, though some may say his quiet, retiring image is insufficiently commanding for some players. Certainly he is not one to succumb to pressure. "I've never lost a night's sleep over football. I don't mind the pressure. I never worried about it as a player. But being a football manager is not a job you can enjoy. There's never any respite unless you've got three weeks off. You're always working. Working. Possibly it's the way I do it."

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Cool Crowe steers Shastris to another victory

CRICKET



Calcutta (Reuters) - New Zealand again made heavy weather of beating Zimbabwe in a World Cup group A match here yesterday, needing an heroic innings of 88 not out by Jeff Crowe, their captain, to see them home by four wickets with 14 balls to spare.

Watched by an Eden Gardens crowd of 50,000, more than any of the players can have performed in front of before, New Zealand reached 228 for six off the fourth ball of the 48th over after Zimbabwe had made a modest 227 for five.

When New Zealand lost Martin Crowe for 58 to make the score 125 for four in the 29th over and then slipped to 158 for five in the 36th over, a Zimbabwean victory became a distinct possibility. But Crowe, admirably composed, negotiated his team through the final tense stages and fittingly struck the winning blow off Mosekwa. He faced 105 balls and hit eight fours during his two-hour stint under a fierce sun.

Zimbabwe batted first after Crowe won the toss and decided to bat on the green and green pitch would help his bowlers. But the conditions had nothing to do with an early catastrophe for the Zimbabweans. Grant Patterson, a steady spinner, was out in the second over with only one on the board.

Kevin Arnott and Ali Shah, taught caution by the mishap, then took an hour and a half for their partnership of 81, which looked more like a steady foundation for a three-day match than the basis of a one-day innings. When Arnott was out by Ken Rutherford for 41 after his half-century, his replacement, David Houghton, hero of the last encounter with New Zealand when he scored 141, faced a Herculean task and set about it with a will.

Ali Shah started to a catch by Martin Crowe, who was out for 41. Watson after a painful 41, spanning the first 35 overs. This brought in Andy Pycroft to join Houghton with only 15 overs remaining and 121 runs scored.

Beside the splendid new electronic stands showed that like Zimbabwe, the rebuilders of what is going to be one of the finest

stadiums in the world were a bit behind schedule. They will probably complete it all in time for the final on November 8.

Houghton, slashing and driving to the delight of the big crowd, had reached 50 off 38 balls and the score had risen to a more encouraging 180 when he lost his wicket to Martin Crowe in the covers.

With half an hour left Pycroft, who scored 12 of his first 14 runs in singles, took over as senior partner and improved his run rate with a couple of fours and a six. He was partnered briefly by Kevin Curran, who hoisted a six for six before the left-arm spinner bowled him leg stump.

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Madras Javed Miandad, the artful dodger, has no rival for the most loush behaviour of this World Cup. But for personal animosity, Ravi Shastri, of India, and David Boon, of Australia, maintain a monopoly. It was in Ahmedabad last year that they first drew daggers. Shastri publicly calling Boon "a cheat". And since then their relationship, you might say, has gone from Ahmedabad to worse.

They have met twice so far, and Shastri's howling has been on both occasions. Boon is not best pleased. In Madras, he angrily disagreed with the leg before decision and needed some heated persuasion from Shastri before leaving the crease.

On Thursday in Delhi there was an even more unpalatable scene. Boon had already incited the partisan crowd with abusive gestures while fielding. And he was again the victim of the sensitive security situation. When given out, he took an age to leave the field and offered a V-sign on the way. Shastri having once again had his say.

The good news is that Allan Border, the Australian captain, has demanded an explanation from his former vice-captain for the breach of conduct.

India's players are doing pretty well on the field, but even better in the commercial market. The country's major retail outlets have been falling over themselves to sign up the big cricketing names for World Cup advertising campaigns. Small Gavaskar, as befits his seniority, leads the race by seven cents, followed by Kapil Dev and then by Ravi Shastri with four and Kris Srikanth and Dilip Vengsarkar with three each.

Gavaskar and Kapil can expect to pick up around £50,000 each from commercials this month alone. And, when interpreted by a cynical journalist about the moral implications of it all, Kapil replied: "What do you expect us to do? We don't go seeking these things. If a company wants to offer us money, we have to turn it down."

No Indian for reliability

Indian vehicles never cease to amaze. On my latest cab ride to an airport in the early hours I had to help post-street the taxi and then sit transfixed while we drove 20 miles without lights. Reliability, in fact, is not a word which springs to mind for Indian cars, as the tyre company sponsoring the bizarre World Cup drinks wagon has discovered.

This enterprising firm designed a fibreglass sports car which could be loaded with up to 60 drinks bottles. They made six of them for the various centres and, decked out in bright red, complete with the sponsor's name and smart chauffeurs, they had been a great success until Thursday. Then the Delhi model broke down in mid-pitch and made an inglorious exit pushed by several sweating labourers.

A deadly sport

Passions run dangerously high whenever the conversation turns to cricket in the back streets at present. Earlier this week, two Indians had a disagreement in a town near Bombay. One was boldly convinced that Pakistan would win the trophy. The other, an avid patriot, considered this such a treasonable statement that he killed him. The murderer is aged 11; his victim was 13.

Bedi smarts

The days when captains marched smartly out to toss in blazers and flannels seem to be gone, at least in these parts. At Calcutta yesterday, an enormous crowd was treated to the sight of Jeff Crowe and John Traicos performing the ceremony dressed in shorts and T-shirts. Crowe topping off the scruffiness with a baseball cap. Bashed Bedi, commenting on television, complained that the forgotten tradition was "a great loss to the game".

Alan Lee

Public appeal set up to save Oval scheme

By John Goodbody

An independent appeal has been launched to help Surrey County Cricket Club raise the £1 million needed to ensure the building of the new stand and sports centre at The Oval and to preserve its status as a Test cricket ground.

Christopher Coleridge Cole, a member of MCC and chairman of an insurance broking firm in Lincoln's Inn, yesterday said he had spoken to Surrey, who had been delighted to get further support from Surrey's management board, but was disappointed that Surrey did not get a £1 million urban development grant, to which he believed the club was entitled, that eventually Test cricket could not be played at The Oval.

However, the Government turned down the application, but, following meetings between Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, and Surrey officials, attempts are now being made to get private support and sponsorship.

"For the last six months there have been *cris de coeur* about the future of The Oval. But no one has done anything about it. This is typical British apathy," Coleridge Cole said. "I have started the appeal before the Test and County Cricket Board close the door on the Oval. I suggest a minimum of £1 million every cricket supporter in the country. That way we will raise the figure."

Surrey is expecting to have a further meeting next week with officials of the Department of the Environment. The club has already raised more than £3 m

Graham Dilley, the Worcestershire fast bowler, who missed the World Cup tournament, has passed a fitness test on his ribs and will join the England party in Pakistan next month.

He will fly out on November 6 along with five other players as England rearrange their squad for the first of two Test series. England stay in Pakistan for three Tests and, after Christmas at home, another restful

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Morgan has a goal beyond Cup glory

By Paul Newman

Stuart Morgan, the manager of Weymouth, regards his team's FA Cup fourth qualifying round match at home to Yeovil Town this afternoon as one of the most important of the season. However, it is not the prospect of Cup glory against Barclays League opposition in the next round that dominates his thinking.

"I don't care very much what happens to us after this match," he said yesterday. "It's imperative that we get into the first round proper so that we won't have to play in the qualifying rounds next season. We had to enter at the first qualifying round this year for the first time in a long while and it's played havoc with our fixture list."

Weymouth, third in the GM Vauxhall Conference and with promotion to the fourth division very much their main aim this season, expect a crowd of more than 3,000 today, although the gate could have been higher if the police had not asked for the match to be made all-ticket. It will be Weymouth's second big attendance in four days as a crowd of 5,000 saw them beat Woking. Manchester United side 1-0 on Wednesday

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Arsenal v Derby

Arsenal, seeking their ninth consecutive home win, are unbeaten in their last 10 games. Derby, who have been out for three weeks after knee injury, are expected.

Coveントリー v Newcastle

Newcastle, looking to extend their unbeaten run to four games, are unbeaten in their last 10 games. Derby, who have been out for three weeks after knee injury, are expected.

Everton v Watford

Watford returns for Everton after missing two matches with a back injury. Swindon Town, who have been out for three weeks after knee injury, are expected.

Luton v Liverpool

Luton, who have been out for three weeks after knee injury, are expected.

Nottingham v Spurs

Forest, following four consecutive league wins, will probably be unchanged even though Fleming has been ruled out for a month in the leg. Nottingham, who have been out for three weeks after knee injury, are expected.

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Oxford v Charlton

Hill, who has been out for three weeks after knee injury, are expected.

QPR v Portsmouth

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Sheff Wed v Norwich

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Southampton v Chelsea

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Dilley fit to fly out

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England lower sights and nearly miss target

By Colin McQuinn

Watching England overcome Kuwait at the Windsor and Eton Squash Club yesterday in the Pool D elimination rounds of the ICI World team championships was to view the opposite extremes of a sport rapidly gaining greater international significance.

Kuwait have already exceeded their best expectations, emerging from the qualifying rounds at the expense of more fancied Italy to reach the 24-nation main draw. In previous world championships they have won only a single match, against Hong Kong in 1983. Now they can hardly wait for the quarter-final stages next week when they will almost certainly descend to lower order play-offs to hunt a few more unsuspecting victims.

"We are here for the experience," the Kuwaiti director for Mohamed Al-Bassaidi, his players fought to assemble a total of 18 points in just over an hour against the half-paced English professionals. "What we learn here can become invaluable to the smaller Arabian framework."

For England the match presented peculiar problems of lowering their sights on a cold, unresponsive court on the day before they play their most important eliminator against Egypt on the hot courts of Canons Club today.

"Not quite like playing the world champion," said Neil Harvey, who earned his England place by knocking Ross Norman out of the World Open last week, but yesterday was guilty of feeding Fakher Al-Sayed like a coach with a poppet. Then the Kuwaiti student, an excellent racket work stung Harvey into a small display of his own remarkable abilities.

Piggott's sentence stuns racing

By Michael Seely and John Goodbody

British racing was stunned and saddened last night as Lester Piggott, 11 times champion jockey and surely on the verge of further honours as a trainer, began a three-year jail sentence at Norwich.

As racing people spoke on the course at Doncaster and from their homes at training centres such as Newmarket and Lambourn, there was an undercurrent that Piggott, because of his fame and his wealth as Britain's richest sportsman, was paying the price of tax evasion not only for himself but also for other, less celebrated, jockeys who had wanted under-the-counter bonuses for their skills in the high-risk, big-money business of the turf.

Henry Cecil, Piggott's Newmarket neighbour and his chief employer in his last few years as a jockey (in fact, Cecil was fined £2,000 by the Jockey Club in 1985 for not registering an agreement with Piggott that gave the jockey a share in the stud fees of big-race winners), said: "Lester is a gentleman with so

much good in him and I cannot think that imprisonment is going to achieve anything. I would have thought that payment of the tax he owes, plus penalties imposed would have been enough."

This attitude was common among other trainers and jockeys. Joe Mercer, a champion jockey and now racing manager to one of the leading Arab owners, said: "It seems a very harsh sentence. It's terrible to think of Lester being locked away for three years. I'm not sure he's the sort of bloke who will be able to stand it. But there's nothing we can do for him. It's a sad day for racing as he was a hero to so many people."

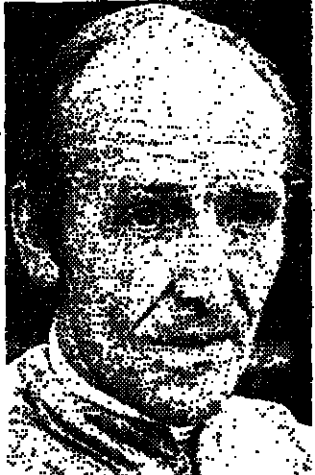
Pat Eddery, the reigning champion, who is at present engaged in a furious battle for this year's title with Steve Cauthen, commented: "Poor old Lester. He was a national hero. I'm desperately sorry for him and his family."

Neither Cauthen nor Willie Carson was prepared to comment, al-



Pat Eddery

though both the former champions looked depressed and shocked. Bryn Crossley, who rides regularly for Piggott, said: "It's a terrible thing to have happened, but



Joe Mercer

I've nothing more to say." Ben Hanbury, another neighbour of Piggott's at Newmarket, said: "Racing without Lester is unthinkable. It won't be



Peter O'Sullivan

the same without him." Michael Stoute, for whom Piggott won the 2,000 Guineas on Shaded and the Irish Derby on Shareef Dancer, said: "I think we all feel

the same. I'm desperately sorry for Lester and his family. It's a sad day for racing."

John Francombe, the former champion National Hunt jockey and nowdays a trainer, said: "I'm afraid it was inevitable in view of all the money involved. When you think about what happens to people who are in trouble over sums like £10,000."

Tom Jones, the trainer for whom Piggott won the St Leger with a typical exhibition of mastery on Athens Wood, had an original viewpoint. "At least Lester's worked for his money and risked his neck," he said. "It's not like those people in the city who just sit behind desks signing bits of paper."

David Thom, another Newmarket trainer, said: "I feel so upset. I think racing ought to be cancelled today. Lester brought more money into the taxman's coffers than any 100 people could have done. I think the sentence is a terrible injustice."

Mike Watt, Piggott's former manager, commented: "I have not had

much to do with Lester over the last three years. However, I do not think this is a bad day for racing as a sport. It could have happened to a football player or a Formula One motor racing driver. The sentence does not detract from his record of being one of the best jockeys ever, anywhere in the world."

Peter O'Sullivan, the BBC television racing commentator, said: "In a sense Lester has been a victim of his own talent. There was always the possibility that he would be made an example of. He has very badly advised and extremely foolish."

Geoffrey Wragg, the trainer for whom Piggott rode Teencos to win the Derby for the last time in 1983, told *The Times*: "It is very sad that this should happen after his fantastic career."

On the racecourse at Doncaster, a solitary discordant note was struck by a woman serving drinks in a bar under a signed photograph of the 11 times champion jockey. "He's got what he deserves. It was just pure greed," she said.

Racing looks to its rules

The Stewards of the Jockey Club said yesterday that there was little doubt that Lester Piggott's training licence would be taken away, under the rule which empowers them to withdraw or suspend a licence if good cause is shown.

"The impossibility of running a stable from prison would appear such a case."

However, they added, "The stewards would be prepared to

consider granting a temporary licence for the remainder of the licensing period up to the end of January 1988 to Mrs Piggott or his head lad."

The Jockey Club, probably the most powerful ruling body in British sport, now has to consider what further action, if any, it should take against Piggott and how it can tighten up its Rule 75.

This rule covers retainers

paid by trainers to jockeys, which have to be registered with Weatherby's, the Jockey Club's secretariat, but it does not explicitly cover agreements relating to shares and nominations in stallions. Every owner, trainer and jockey must now be making sure that their agreements comply not only with the Jockey Club rules but also with the law of the land.

Pleat resigns after new allegations

By Clive White

David Pleat resigned as manager of Tottenham Hotspur manager last night following further allegations about his private life in a national daily newspaper. The decision was announced by the club after Pleat had had talks with Irving Scholar, the chairman.

His resignation seems a direct result of a front page story in *The Sun* newspaper which alleged that Pleat, aged 42, had been cautioned by the police for a third time last Friday for "kern crawling" in Portman Square, Westminster. Earlier this year there were allegations that Pleat had

been warned twice for the same offence in Luton. No charge was brought.

Peter Barnes, the club's secretary, refused to elaborate on a short statement which read: "The board of directors of Tottenham Football Club wish to announce the resignation, with effect from today, of the manager David Pleat. The board wish to thank Mr Pleat for his services to the club."

The vacancy will give rise to further speculation that Terry Venables, a former player at

White Hart Lane, is set to return to the club. Certainly few unattached managers of his quality abound.

Allan Harris, the assistant to Venables until he resigned as manager of Barcelona last month, said from his Surrey home yesterday: "Terry is on holiday in the United States and he is going to take a long break from the game."

Pleat has been dogged by ill-fortune since his arrival from Luton Town, a move which in itself caused considerable furore on Luton's part. In his first full season he went close in all three major competitions, finishing runners-up — when strong favourites — in the FA Cup, losing in a replayed Littlewoods Cup semi-final to arch-rivals Arsenal, and taking third place in the league.

Four defeats to Arsenal in five games, the most recent only last Sunday in a televised game did not strengthen Pleat's position. The fact that Tottenham led in each game also did nothing to dispel the theory that he was an unlucky man. Even when losing to Coventry City in the FA Cup final Tottenham scored first in the opening minutes.

In recent weeks there had been suggestions that his team was disintegrating, but this was flatly refuted by Pleat who was well known for his honesty in a sport which, because of the pressures and the need for secrecy, encourages white lies.

Tottenham are seventh in the first division and have played arguably the most attractive football seen in England this season, which is a reflection upon Pleat's laudable commitment to attacking football.

Pleat's career

Born Nottingham, January 15, 1945; capped by England at schoolboy and youth level; played for Nottingham Forest, Luton Town, Shrewsbury Town, Exeter City and Peterborough United; started managerial career as player-manager at Nuneaton Borough; joined Luton's coaching staff in early 1970s; appointed chief coach in December 1977; became manager within a few weeks when Harry Redknapp joined Sheffield United; steered Luton to second division championship in 1982, having been poised at promotion post the previous two seasons; April 1985 Luton reached FA Cup semi-finals; May 1986 appointed manager at Tottenham; in first season steered them to third place in first division, reached semi-finals of Littlewoods Cup and FA Cup Final.

Edwards in Aberdeen Cup squad

Keith Edwards is in line for a Skol Cup final place for Aberdeen tomorrow. The £60,000 Edwards has taken the reserve route to play himself into contention for Hampden Park against Rangers.

Edwards turned out for Aberdeen reserves on Thursday night against Falkirk, and scored a brace as well as laying on the other two for Porteous in a 5-0 win. The manager, Ian Porterfield, added Edwards to his squad after hearing that Hewitt had reported with a slight injury problem.



Forrest fire: Jane Forrest on her way to victory over Laura Davies, the US Open champion, in the Woolmark Women's Match Play Golf Championship at Moor Park yesterday (Photograph: Ian Stewart) Report, page 42

Bruno is challenged to hand over five per cent

By a Special Correspondent

Frank Bruno may get at least £750,000 from tonight's fight with Joe Bagger but Al Hamilton, a London journalist, hopes that eventually he will get five per cent of the money. Mr Hamilton lived with Bruno and his family for two years in the late 1970s and is the father of a boy by Frank's elder sister, Fay.

He is claiming that his percentage of Bruno's earnings was agreed as a result of his persuading the boxer to sign for Terry Lawless, his present manager, rather than

Burt McCarthy. Lawless denies this and is filing a counter-claim that he provided Mr Hamilton with money.

Andrew Dutton, Mr Hamilton's solicitor, said yesterday: "We hope that the action will be set down for trial by the end of November and will be heard within a year." The bout, which will be shown on Independent Television, starting at 10.30 p.m., is expected to generate £3 million, of which Bagger will receive £250,000.

Previews, page 42

Canadian dies

Tom Walther, a Canadian motorcyclist, died after a crash involving six bikes during a practice session at the Fuji Speedway in Gotemba, Japan, yesterday. Walther, aged 27, died in hospital after suffering severe injuries during a crash of his 750cc Suzuki. The other five riders, all Japanese, were injured, one of them seriously. The six men were practising for tomorrow's Fuji international road race.

Monaco team

Liz Lynch, from Dundee, leads the British team that will contest the IAAF women's 15-kilometre road race in Monaco on November 21. Paula Fudge, the national 10-mile champion, Sally Ellis and Marina Samy complete the team.

Connors out

Jimmy Connors, of the United States, who was easily beaten by John Fitzgerald, of Australia, in Tokyo on Thursday, has pulled out of next week's \$200,000-dollar Hong Kong open tennis tournament. A lawyer representing Connors, aged 35, confirmed that he was withdrawing because of a foot injury which has been bothering him for some time. Connors says he is able to play for a week to 10 days at a time, after which his injury reaches a point where he is unable to compete at a satisfactory level.

Date switch

Leeds Rugby League Club have brought forward their Stones Bitter Championship home game with Wigan, on April 10 to Sunday, November 1 (3.0 p.m.).

For some tours now I have been surprised by the indifference with which our cricketers are capable of treating the need for practice. Keeping players constantly up to the mark and together as a team is a recipe for success.

On Thursday in Karachi Gattling played squash when I thought he would have been better employed advising and encouraging those who were practising. There is not only a sense of purpose in practising, it also prevents boredom.

Those who had played on Tuesday were utterly done in that night. It had been a hard, hot, dusty and noisy match. So noisy that when Dowdson was taken to hospital, but as far as I know he suffered only a light cut, a spokesman for a local sporting goods company, Sport Scheck, said.

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END COLUMN

Jockey in class of his own

By Michael Seely

Lester Piggott, the greatest jockey of his era, was sent to prison yesterday. And I, for one, am sad.

An idol has fallen from grace. His tunnel vision, together with his single-minded and ruthless determination to achieve his end at all costs saw this charismatic leader with the ragged features ride a record 29 British classic winners, including another record of nine winners of the Epsom Derby. He was also champion jockey 11 times before his retirement from the saddle in 1985.

At the height of his fame Piggott made his own rules. He outraged conventions and offended people's sense of propriety with his decision to go freelance in 1966.

A public furore greeted the replacement of Bill Williamson by Piggott in the 1972 Derby on Roberto, when his famous rat-tat rapid-fire with the whip was seen for the first time in a desperate short head defeat of Rheingold. Controversy even surrounded Piggott's record-breaking 28th classic victory on Commandeur Rm in the 1984 St Leger, after the jockey had persuaded Ivan Allen, the favourite's owner, to dispense with the services of the American, Darrel McHargue.

Afterwards, even as a fanatical Yorkshire supporter was shouting, "Send Lester out to us. We want to see him. There'll never be another like him," an incensed senior journalist was bellowing: "The man's a disgrace. He's an outrage. He ought to be warned off." Always the same difference of opinion about this baffling personality.

A genius in the saddle

The Piggott genius in the saddle had always transcended arguments. His legendary skills have always been renowned far beyond the narrow confines of the world of racing. And what an extraordinary talent did he possess.

Although his life-time total of 4,349 winners in this country alone — second only to the tally of Sir Gordon Richards — was achieved mainly by his use of percentage tactics, it was his inflexible will to win that bewitched his fans, and the transference of his inspired strength to his mount was epitomised not only in his Derby win on Roberto, but also in his dynamic finishes on Pieces of Eight in the 1966 Champion Stakes and on Ribero in the St Leger in 1968. On these magical occasions and on countless others, we knew that Piggott was in a class of his own.

Time seems only to add a new dimension to his talent. He was champion for the eleventh time in 1981 and his sense of timing and strength have never been more apparent than in his final British classic win on Shaded in the 2000 Guineas in 1985.

Piggott is above all an extremely brave man. And no one who saw it will ever forget the sight of him riding into the smouldering enclosure after driving Fairy Footsteps to a narrow win in the 1,000 Guineas at Newmarket in 1981. He was pale and exhausted, with a bandaged head and full of pain-killing injections after lacerating his ear and bruising and tearing his ribs in a fall only seven days earlier at Windsor. He will need all that courage now.

Piggott's total disregard of man-made laws has now landed him in jail. But speaking as a life-long admirer of his wizardry, I can only wish him well.

More World Cup reports, page 43

yet, but that when he learns to make better use of the bowling crease he may be.

Australia had gone into the same match without either of their spinners and must have regretted it. England are likely to play both theis against West Indies on Monday. Hemmings now being seen as a sounder investment than Pringle.

In Monday's shoot-out neither side has much cause for confidence. England's only convincing win has been against the Sri Lankans. They fielded untidily against Pakistan on Tuesday, managed only 77 runs from their last 15 overs while losing seven wickets, and took only one wicket themselves until Pakistan were within 17 runs of winning. The West Indians, for their part, had a struggle on Wednesday to beat Sri Lanka. But no Englishman can feel happy while Richards is at large.

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Union's cash lure has tradition on the run

By a Special Correspondent

The dyed-in-the-mud world of cross-country running, which for long has struggled to maintain traditions that stretch back to its Victorian beginnings, embarks today on a season which will see more changes to the sport in this country in the space of six months than has happened in the previous six decades.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation's decision that a United Kingdom team — rather than four teams from the home countries — should be represented at the world cross-country championships in New Zealand next March has already undermined the English Cross Country Union's principal annual fixture.

The National, because next year all the nation's top distance runners will be diverting their energies towards a separate British trial race.

So by way of a riposte the ECCU is today staging the first national cross-country relay in Crystal Palace Park and, with a realistic eye on trends, is even offering £3,000 out of its own funds in prize subventions for the leading clubs in senior, junior and youth races.

Twenty clubs have entered the senior championship, including the likely contenders from Tipit in the Midlands, Stretford in the North and Invicta East Kent in the South.

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